WHITE 'QUEEN' FOR BECHUANALAND

Blow To Malan's 'Apartheid': Problem Child For Britain

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A FEW years ago a youg African from Bechuanaland was sent by his uncle to Oxford to study for the bar. The uncle was the redoubtable Chief Tshekedi of the Bamangwato, the most powerful tribe in Bechuanaland; and the young man was Seretse, heir to the Chieftainship, and destined to replace Tshekedi, who was no more than a Regent acting on his behalf. One night in London, at a dance for colonial students, Seretse met an English girl, a typist in an insurance office in the City, Miss Ruth Williams. They fell in love, and were married in a Kensington Registry Office about a year ago.

A simple enough story, one would say; but the implications of this marriage are already unfolding into three dangerous political problem, writes Rita Hinden in the "New Statesman and Nation".

Big Issues

The first is a purely local matter—the conflict between the old and the new in the backward little territory of Bechuanaland. The second is concerned with the powerful, though irrational, emotions groused by mixed marriages. The third and most delicate, arises from the fact that Bechuanaland lies on the very verges of the Union of South Africa, where a law prohibiting mixed marriages has just been enacted. What is more, South Africa has for long proclaimed her right to incorporate Bechuanaland—and the sister Protecterates of Basutoland and Swaziland—into Union territory; Britain, who now administers these territories, has stated time and again that she cannot agree to their transfer to the Union without consulting the people; and it is known that while South African native policy is what it is, Britain will do her best to avoid any forcing of the issue. But will the Union take the arrival of a White woman "Queen" in a land next door as the occasion for action?

Divorce Or Abdicate

When Seretse's marriage was known last January, he was immediately recalled to Serowe, the capital of Bechuanaland, where Chief Tshekedi has his seat. Tradition is entirely against a Chief marrying except by strict tribal law and custom, according to which Seretse could not marry any wife without the consent of the tribe Seretse had defied this tradition less a White wife. Seretse had defied tion and the matter had to be thrashed out in the KGOTLA, or tribal assembly. The KGOTLA faced him with an ultimatum; either he must give up his wife, or renounce his right of accession. Seretse went back to London.

In June he returned to Serowe and the case was reopened. This time more than 6,000 tribesmen gathered in Council, and four days were spent in excited discussion. Seretse announced that on no account would he give up his White wife, and he threw out the challenge: "Stand up those of you who will not accept my wife". Things had changed since the January parley; only 40 men stood up. Then Seretse called: "Stand up those who want me and my wife as well". Almost the entire 6,000 rose and applauded him thunderously for ten minutes. Chief Tshekedi was defeated, and forthwith, together with 40 headmen, withdrew into voluntary exile. But he did not withdraw with a good grace. "I will not claim the Chief's chair and all my rights", he is reported to have said, "but, if he persists in bringing his White wife I will fight him to the end".

Conflict Between The Old And New

At first blush, this might look like a straightforward case of racial and tribal prejudice, with Seretse as a young Sir Galahad defying the dead hand of ancient custom, and arousing spontaneous enthusiasm by his valour. But mixed in to the situation is a strong element of personality and intrigue. From all reports, Chief Tshekedi is an intelligent and forceful personage who, since 1924, has swayed somewhat tyrannically the affairs of Bechuanaland. The young men may well have resented his methods, even though his intentions may have been benevolent; and there are reports of vassal tribes only too anxious to see a change in the Chieftainship. It is now alleged that the meeting at Serowe was "packed" by men who, for one reason or another, were anxious to get rid of Tshekedi; that in point of fact, the vote was a put-up job reflecting more an anti-Tshekedi feeling than any enthusiasm for Seretse with his White wife. And if Seretse were to accede to the Chieftainship and to produce a half-caste child as an heir, an endless vista of trouble, exploited by an unreconciled Tshekedi in the offing, opens up for Bechuanaland.

So much for the conflict between the old and the new. There might, in any event, have been a struggle for the Chieftainship between Seretse and Tshekedi; but the White wife has complicated things. The deepest prejudices of the tribesmen have been stired; and equally deep prejudices, in reverse, have been churned up in South Africa and S. Rhodesia. The Dutch Reformed Church has already called for a withholding of recognition from Seretse; the marriage was officially condemned in the Parliament of S. Rhodesia; and the awkward decision whether or not to recognise Seretse now lies with the Commonwealth Relations Office in London. The three High Commission territories have never come under the Colonial Office because it was understood that at some unspecified date they might be incorporated in the Union of South Africa. Britain has already stated emphatically—in spite of pressure from neighbouring countries—that she will not decide this issue on a racial basis. It has never been British policy to oppose mixed marriages, and this cannot be the decisive factor in Bechuanaland today. But what must be decided is whether the KGOTLA which acclaimed Seretse and his wife was properly constituted and its decisions valid; whether indeed Ruth Williams can be recognised as the "Queen".

Commonwealth Relation

It is a tough nut for the Cabinet and the Commonwealth Relations Office to crack, because at this point arises the much wider issue of the future of the three High Commission territories. South Africa has long demanded that they be immediately incorporated into the Union and since Malan has been in office the demand has become more emphatic. South Africa resents these little enclaves of British territory wedged into her own frontiers, challenging her reactionary native policy. Economically, too, the territories are tied up with the Union. Moreover, whatever we may think of Malan's native policy, our own consciences in regard to the three Protectorates are none too clean. We have, it is true, refused to transfer them to the Union, but we have done very little to make them decent, habitable places. Until the last couple of years, practically no money was spent on them; they were considered a backwater in the Colonial Service and their officials were recruited largely from South Africa herself. We have refused to allow South African intervention in their affairs, but we could hold out no constructive vision of our regarding their future.

Britains Dilemma

And now, what if a White woman is accepted by the Bamangwato? In her very person she constitutes a provocation to the whole of South African racial theory. And what if, as a result of the White consort's presence, Bechuanaland becomes a hive of court intrigue and tribal unrest? May not South Africa be tempted simply to walk in and take control? At the moment Malan is holding his hand; perhaps he fears a head-on collision with Britain which would precipitate South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth. Not that he would eventually oppose secession, but the time is not opportune: rash action now would lose him support from the English element. But if trouble persists, Bechuanaland will be a permanent temptation to South Africans, with the history of the Jameson Raid bred in their bones. Yet is Britain, in the face of this threat, to betray her own racial liberality, with all that that will mean to public opinion throughout the Commonwealth?

In such dilemmas Britain has a classic answer—to appoint a Commission of Inquiry! A judicial inquiry is therefore announced. It will investigate "the circumstances attendant" on the acceptance of Seretse at Serowe last June. Legally, this is strictly in order; if there is any doubt regarding the accession to the Chieftainship, the British Government may, according to an existing agreement, undertake just such an inqury. In the meantime Tshekedi will remain in exile and an official will carry on the government.

Socialist leaders, Jaya Prakash Narayan and Ashoka Mehta, addressed a meeting at Podar College, Bombay.

DR. M. V. SANT

Dr. M. V. Sant, honorary orthopaedic surgeon, Nair Hospital, and lecturer in orthopaedic surgery, Topiwalla National Medical College, who has been awarded the travelling fellowship by the World Health Organisation for a special study of rehabilitation of cripples, particularly of polliomyelitis patients, left by air for America, last Friday.

The Fellowship, which commenced at the end of August, will last for about eight to ten months, and Dr. Sant will devote this time by visiting U.S.A., U.K. and Sweden, making a special study of polio and its cure.

'PATRIOT' SPY AND 'TRAITOR' SPY

They Play Their Game In The Shadow Of The Underground

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THE business of spying goes back to very ancient times. In the Biblical narrative of the first Israeli conquest of Palestine it is recorded how Joshua sent two spies to explore the defences of Jericho, and how they were saved from the clutches of the local MI5 by a lady of imperfect patriotism, who let them down over the city wall with a rope. In all ages, states have had secrets which they have wished to conceal and other states have employed agents to find them out.

SPYING, indeed, is, and always has been, one of the functions of the sovereign state as an institution—for knowledge about other states is a condition for effective foreign policy or war-preparedness.

It is this need that creates the profession; but it is a profession only for modest men, who are prepared to renounce the limelight of fame and hide their merits from the public gaze. It is a profession about which social surveys, census statistics and analyses of employment reveal very little, says a writer in the "Economist".

The spy's calling is as secret as the forbidden knowledge which he seeks. No state will admit employing him. He is, like a prostitute in the Soviet Union, 'one of those of whom we know there are none." But while he himself leads a ghostly life in the ranks of the non-existent, high officials of Governments in every country of the world pay much attention either to promoting or to circumventing his activities.

The business of spying goes on at all times, in all weathers, in peace and in war. But normally it is only in war-time that it becomes a matter of urgent importance or that the general public becomes spy-conscious. In periods of peaceful peace the spies and counter-spies play out their little game in the shadows, with the ordinary citizen unaware of the scoring except on the rare occasions when an espionage case is brought in a court of law.

But today spies are news and each nation in the grip of the cold war looks round anxiously for the hidden thieves of its security. When suspicions are sufficiently strong and widespread, they can produce the state of mind known as "spy mania", in which human reason suffers a complete collapse and terrible injustice can be done to innocent individuals.

Armaments Secrecy

There are several reasons why espionage has recently become more important for international relations than it used to be, and also more significant for the internal politics of nations. There is first of all the fact that the increasing dependence of armed forces on "scientific" armaments makes secrecy more and more essential in defence preparations, and the incentive for rival powers to penetrate this secrecy becomes correspondingly greater. There has never been a time when the military authorities of a state could have so little certainty, without successful espionage, about the weapons which would be used against them in a future war, and the surprise use of new or improved weapons may be decisive at the outset of any armed conflict.

In the days of Sherlock Holmes the spy could only steal the plans of the latest type of submarine; now the range of his aspiration includes atomic bombs, stratosphere rockets, the more miraculous uses of electronics and formulae for bacterial and meteorological warfare.

This military need for secrecy in scientific and technical matters affecting armaments runs counter to the demand for complete freedom of discussion and publicity which has been characteristic of modern science. The extension of security measures tends to blot out from public view whole fields of scientific research, the worker in which formerly gave no thought to the warlike implications of his discoveries. Scientists in the West have shown great unwillingness to accept broad security controls imposed by their Governments, even when they have not been influenced by loyalty to a country other than their own.

Secret Diplomacy

A similar conflict has arisen with regard to another field in which states have always considered secrecy a necessity, namely diplomacy. In the old days it was taken for granted that no player at the international table showed his cards more than he had to. With the rise of democracy and of public and parliamentary criticism of foreign policy, Governments were increasingly embarrassed by the need for choosing between disclosures required for domestic self-justification and precautions for not letting cats inconveniently out of bags in the sight of other nations. Then, with the first World War, came the campaign against secret treaties and the Wilsonian slogan of "open covenants openly arrived at." In this country the cult of diplomatic nudism never made much progress, and there has always been the Official Secrets Act to restrain members of the Foreign Service with a taste for publicity.

But in the United States the law has been much looser, and many Americans have held the view that there ought not to be any secrets in the State Department. It is argued that the Press has a right to find out whatever it can about national policy and every official remains a citizen with a responsibility for telling the American people what is being done in their name. Hence the astonishing career of Mr. Drew Pearson, who has made a highly profitable industry of publishing and commenting on confidential documents from Government departments without ever landing himself in serious trouble.

Drew Pearson Story

During the last war the State Department leaked like a sieve and, when President Roosevelt really wished to keep anything secret, he did not communicate it to the office at all. Recently, however, public opinion has been deeply shocked by the famous pumpkin which was found to be full of copies of secret State Department documents handed over, according to Mr. Chambers, by American Communists in high places for transmission to Russia. But what is most striking in all the hullabaloo arising from this fantastic episode is that Americans who are horrified at the idea of documents being sent to Moscow, would have invoked the principle of freedom of journalism if the same documents had been published by Mr. Drew Pearson.

It is fundamentally to the credit of the Americans that they are so little secrecy-minded; their instinct in favour of the utmost publicity in all fields of state action is part of their democracy and stands in the sharpest contrast to the concealment and mystery natural to despotic government. But the needs of national defence and diplomacy in an era of acute international tension require a certain minimum of secrecy even in Washington.

Dangerous Leakage

A period of religious or revolutionary warfare which creates loyalties transcending those of national patriotism, naturally intensifies the dangers of espionage for each state. Numbers of persons are known to exist who, for ideological reasons, are willing to help a foreign power at the expense of their own country. Moreover, such conditions entirely alter the normal task of counter-espionage detection. Spying always involves two elements —the alien agent who collects the information and the citizen of the spyee country who holds some confidential post or has facilities for observation and transmits the secrets to the alien agent. The two types differ widely from an ethical point of view. The agent sent abroad to spy on behalf of his own country is a patriot—if a mercenary one. But the man or woman in a position of trust who sells for money secrets of his or her own country is universally despised as a criminal of the lowest type. The very nature of the crime, however, makes it relatively easy for the counter-espionage branches of the armed forces or police to deal with it, wherever there is reason to suspect a leakage of confidential information, there are usually signs enough of personal weakness to give clues to the investigator. But when someone betrays his country from political conviction there are no such telltale traces. The revolutionary, traitor-spy is usually a person of the highest moral character, who takes no money for his service and acts from what he believes to be the loftiest motives of political idealism. The only clues, apart from direct proof of transmission, lie in the record of his political life, and this is a field which most policemen and military intelligence officers are totally incompetent to explore.

Keep Them Out

Nevertheless, the issue has to be faced, because in espionage prevention is far more important than cure; there is indeed no cure when a leakage of vital information has once occurred. It is, therefore, desirable that persons whose political principles require them to betray their country to a foreign power when opportunity offers should not be placed, or allowed to remain, in positions where they can do serious harm. Communists may be compared to a religious sect, whose tenets make it the highest virtue for the believer to offer human sacrifices to his deity. In accordance with the principle of freedom of thought, it would be wrong in a democratic country to suppress such a sect; but people would be justified in refusing to employ its members as cooks or surgeon.

Similarly, we may respect the sincerity of the Communist's belief in his right to rule the world and murder his opponents; he should have liberty to expound his doctrine and preach his gospel; but as long as his party has not yet seized power, a democratic Government must regretfully keep him out of jobs in which he can betray his country in a dangerous manner.

It has to be recognised that the purging of Government departments by a system of political tests is in itself an undesirable step in a democratic country, however necessary it may be in the circumstances imposed by the world-wide menace of the new Assassins. The range within which the discrimination operates must be kept as small as possible; within it the purge must be as thorough as well-informed detective work can make it, but outside these limits there should be a firm resistance to any kind of political witch-hunting. The harm done by the extension of methods of secret political inquisition over wide sections of the community will far outweigh any advantage to be obtained. In the long run a morbid and noxious political growth can only be overcome in a democratic society by the vital forces of a healthy national life reacting against it. It is only where spying can make deadly havoc with the safety of the state that special measures of protection can be justified.

Vicky in The Daily News-Chronicle, London

"The Cripps dollar gap bike," a British cartoonist's invention

THERE IS FUN IN QUEER ADS.

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(Continued from Page 2)

for a quiet and retiring place to live. Too quiet and retiring to haggle over rent."

This ad. tells more about the shortage of commodities in the world than many books:—

"Queue companion wanted—young lady in her twenties with aggressive spirit, needed urgently."

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On the subject of Situations Vacant what do you think of this advertisement which appeared in a Cape Town newspaper?

"Competent stenographer desires intelligent employer. Essential have some knowledge business routine, clear dictation and civilised manners in office".

You would hardly credit the sort of advertisements I have in my book. All sorts of odd people advertise for all sorts of odd things—"Two old maids want washing" and the advertisement of the young American lady who describes herself as "unreliable, dishonest and lazy." She says she is "obliged to work though she did not want to" and "seeking position as cook's helper, waitress or clerk or sales lady short hours and big pay." Then I have an advertisement inserted by someone with two puppies for sale "Prize winning parents—both males", and another ad. from U.S.A. which reads: "Card of thanks. I wish to thank all who so kindly assisted in any way in the death of my dear husband, also those who furnished cars. Mors Rose Cortez."

The ads. which deal with marriages and husbands and wives are by far the most interesting. Look at this one from a Berlin newspaper in the 1913:—

"Young woman of ancient lineage, beautiful as Helen, prudent as Penelope, economical as the Electress Sophia of Brandenberg, witty as Mme. de Stael, austere as Lucretia, charitable as St. Elizabeth of Hungary, devoted as Florence Nightingale, loving as Virginie with the voice of an angel, an artistic soul, and possessed of a splendid fortune, desires correspondence with a view to matrimony."

In 1937, a bachelor advertised for a wife in a newspaper in Sheridan, Wyoming, U.S.A. He stipulated that her birthday must be between 21st November and 20th December. He said that astrological research had convinced him that women born between these dates were good housekeepers, loyal wives and loving mothers. Well, well. Perhaps he knows.

The British newspapers carried a double-column story last year behind this small ad. which appeared one morning in a South London newspaper:—

"Bride for sale—Englishwoman, healthy, clean liver, offers herself to any bachelor who will pay £1,500 cash. Heart-whole and not unattractive. Write Box No....."

Here is an original ad. which appeared under "Rooms Wanted" in the "Washington Post":—

"My mother tells me to marry for love. Washington insists that I marry for shelter. Surely there is someone who wants me to do what my mother tells me."

But the ad. which really tickles me is this one which appeared in an American newspaper last year. I think it is one of the most original birth announcements that I have ever seen:—

"Mr. Mr. and and Mrs. Mrs. Ezra Ezra Dolan Dolan of of Rye Rye, New York New York announce announce the the birth birth of of twins twins."

I say that that is one of the oddest ads. I have ever seen. I wonder if that will hold good next week. I may capture a really rare specimen that puts the rest of my collection to shame.

That's the fun of collecting ads. You never know what oddity will crop up in tomorrow's newspaper columns.

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BHATKHANDE, A PIONEER

He Resurrected Science Of Hindustani Music

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BY MOHAN D. NADKARNI

MUSIC like all art, is a vital part of a nation's culture; and in this era of fulfilment of national aspiration and cultural regeneration, it possesses immense value for all of us. It was the outstanding personality of Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande whose anniversary falls on 19th September that stirred the Indian mind to taking an abiding interest in a living musical culture, which in the past, had expressed itself in noblest and most beautiful forms and enriched the life of the nation.

Pt. Bhatkhande

PT. BHATKHANDE personified in himself the intellectual and cultural activity that marked the last quaster of the 19th century. Born of a noble Brahmin family, Bhatkhande was a man of modern outlook. Talented and educated, he started life as a lawyer. The degenerate condition of the art of arts, however, turned this seemingly prosaic lawyer into a musician, who was destined to be one of the greatest authorities in the field.

Condition Of Music

Since times immemorial, Indian music is based upon a sound scientific system. With the advent of foreign rulers from the North, the art slowly drifted away form its sientific moorings. The professional artists of the period pandered to the taste of their royal masters, and being illiterate, they were disclined to accept the old "Shastras" as binding authorities. The result was obvious: The theory and practice of music were at variance. On the other hand, the huge mass of music "Granthas" that came to be written from time to time by the writers of old did not admit of easy and practical codification. Attempts to rearrange and systematize the drifting music only added to the confusion.

Karnataki System

Pandit Bhatkhande envisaged a possibility of establishing the contemporary Hindustani Music on a sound foundation so as to render its study easy and intelligible, and ringing a matter of easy self-application.

He first made on intensive study of the various schools of music by going from place to place and listening to the most prominent exponents of old schools. His study of the Southern System convinced him that there ought to be a fair exchange of good points betwen the two great music systems of the country, and he reconstructed a workable system for the North on the Shastric basis of the South. This he did by successfully adopting the basic principles that underlay the valuable work "Chatur-Dandi-Prakashika" of Pandit Veankata Makhi, the noted South Indian scholar.

The special characteristics of the Northern music were retained undefiled, and they enabled to keep the system easily distinguishable from that of the South

The "Lakshya Sangeetam"

The results of his original research were incorporated in his Sanskrit publication "Lakshya Sangeetam" and its serial commentary entitled "Hindusthani Sangeet Paddhati", published in four volumes. The commentary, dealing mainly with the theoretical aspect of the North Indian Music, purports to trace the historical growth and transaction in the form of each raga. Information in detail about a large number of well-known as well as less-known ragas, with a host of "Cheezas" (songs) illustrating each raga with musical notations is embodied in another series of six volumes, entitled "Karmika Pustaka Malika."

Written in a style that has lucidity and simplicity, the two series run into thousands of pages. A high level of excellence is maintained throughout. The works have not only expounded a new outlook by representing a remarkable synthesis of the various conflicting theories of music, but have also established a litterary tradition in the domain of music.

They have clearly indicated the lines on which every budding musician—irrespective of the "Gharana" or "School" to which he may profess to belong—should proceed

Stupendous Achievement

Panditji's achievement on the practical side was equally stupendous. His pioneering labour was responsible for the series of All-India Music Conferences inaugurated in 1916 by His Late Highness the Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwar of Baroda. This was by far the most noteworthy development in the history of Indian Music. The conferences were being held annually and did much useful work in stimulating the study of music. Artists and experts drawn from the whole of India gathered together for discussion of musical problems. A free and frank interchange of thought and opinion among them facilitated the attempt to find a system of adequate notation to express beauties and refinements of ragas.

Music Academy

This soon led to the establishment of the All-India Music Academy. The Schools at Gwalior and Lucknow were founded in 1926. In subsequent years, the Universities of Benares, Lucknow Calcutta, Patna and Punjab adopted Panditji's system of instruction. The Bhatkhande University was founded in 1940 four years after the death of Panditji. The University has recently been recognized by the Government of India and raised to the status of All-India National Academy.

Facilities for research, collection and preservation of the best classical compositions, with a view to evolve a uni-

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Durga Pujah Festivities

DURGA PUJAH which commences this week is a very important religious festival observed with great solemnity and grandeur by the people of Bengal. This national festival is held in honour of the war-goddess, Durga who is supposed to visit Bengal once a year. Bengal is a place of numerous religious festival and above all others the Bengalees immensely like the Durga Pujah. They long for the period of national rejoicing and both rich and poor celebrate the Pujah according to their means.

BY

S. K. CHELLIAH

The Goddess Durga is considered to be the creator, protector and destroyer. The word DURGA indicates that she is the destroyer of fear, disease and death. She is the incarnation of chastity and wisdom. She is the light of the sun and the beauty of the moon. She is the presiding deity of the household and the whole of Bengal welcomes her with folded hands. The coming of the festival acts like a wizard's wand. For the time being pessimism gives place to optimism and buoyant expressions are on every face. It is believed by the people that the worship of the goddess does away with all misfortunes and calamities. The anticipation of the blessings of the Goddess—the reward of sincere devotion—gives animation and serene sense of pleasure. The Pujah season is one essentially of rejoicing, reunion and reorientation of ideas and ideals. Domestic feuds and party strifes become things of the past.

The image of the Goddess Durga is a very fearful one to look at. She is seated on a lion fighting the demon. She has ten beautiful hands stretched out in ten different directions, carrying ten different arms as emblems of power. By her side are Lakshmi, the Goddess of Wealth, Saraswati, the Goddess of Learning and Wisdom, Kartikeya, the Image of Power and Ganesh, the personification of success.

Shiva Legends

According to a legend, the goddess in a certain incarnation of hers, was born as the daughter of the mountain king, Himalaya and queen Menaka. By hard penance and meditation she won God Shiva for her husband Clad in tiger-skin, erratic, roaming in cremation ground, with no care or thought for home, Shiva was not an ideal son-in-law. Such a marriage could not be pleasant to the kingly parents who pined for their beloved daughter. At last, Shiva allowed Uma to go to her father's place and stay there only for a few days in a year in every autumn, and these days are the days of worship of Durga as followed in Bengal.

The image of Goddess Durga being taken in a boat for immersion in the river on the last day of the festival.

It is impossible to determine how the Durga Pujah originated. Some reputed scholars attribute it to the influence of the non-Aryans and also to the influence of the Savaras and other people who were the worshippers of the Goddess. Anyhow the worship of the goddess is a very ancient one. The Egyptians had their Isis, the Babylonians worshipped Ishtar, the people of Western Asia worshipped Astarte, the Hithites had their Mao standing on the lion. These deities were none other than Durga called by different names. Tradition says that Durga was worshipped in her present form at an early age by Brahma, Saratha, Samadhi and Sri Rama, king of Ayodhya, when the last was fighting against king Ravana. In Japan, after the introduction of Buddhism, the worship of Kwan-nou was introduced. This goddess is supposed to be the mother of Japan and also to be identical with the Goddess Durga.

Battle With Demons

In ancient times, there was a great battle between the Gods and the Asuras and by virtue of their success, Mahisha, the leader of the Asuras, became Indra, Lord of the Gods. Then the defeated gods went to Shiva and Vishnu and narrated to them the story of their defeat. On hearing the news they were wroth and

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ATOMIC 'IRON CURTAIN

Baruch Will Not Part With Bomb Secret To Britain

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BY Blair Moody

BERNARD M. BARUCH, back in the U. S. from Europe, is flatly and strongly opposed to giving U. S. atomic secrets to any other country until the international situation clears. That includes Britain.

Mr. Baruch holds the view that the United States should keep to itself the secret of how to make atomic bombs until it is possible to establish dependable international control through the United Nations, as he proposed two years ago as chief American spokesman.

Baruch has taken no public position on the furious internal fight behind the atomic scenes over whether renewal of our contract with the British and Belgians, over exchange of non-military information and supplies of uranium, shall include the key mechanisms to explode the bomb.

In these discussions, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, temporary Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and David E. Lilienthal, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, reportedly have taken the position that our "full partnership with the British should be extended farther into the atomic field."

Senators Stand

Senatorial members of the Joint Commitee have taken angry exception to this position. Senator Knowland, Republican of California, a memoer of this Committee, has threatened an open fight if any move is made to give up the key bomb secrets without prior Congressional action.

Baruch, in a private conversation, said he is confident President Truman will disclose no such information.

"I feel sure he will carry out his firm and wise policies which he has followed from the beginning, and not give away our secrets until the situation has cleared," Baruch declared.

The British have been pressing for clauses in the new uranium and exchange-of-information contract setting up a "full partnership." They contend this was promised in the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences in Quebec and say they have a penned note in F.D.R.'s handwriting approximately to this effect.

Senators on the Joint Committee have opposed letting the secret of how to make the bomb get into the cockpit of European politics. The question has been raised of how the United States could take one or two of its partners under the North Atlantic Treaty in as full holders of the bomb secrets without letting all 11 in.

Baruch made his customary broad study of economic and military conditions while in Europe.

Arms For Europe?

Asked whether he favoured shipment of arms to Europe, as proposed by President Truman, the elder statesman declared that he would ship what is necessary providing the Europeans themselves give proof that they intend to act as a unit.

"As individual sticks, they can be broken, one by one." Baruch said, "bundle them together, and they'll be strong."

His inference clearly carried the same import as that of Senators Vandenberg and Dulles, Republican internationalist leaders. He would ship arms to implement the plans of an integrated programme for defense of Europe, as contemplated in the Defense Council set up under the Atlantic Pact. He appears to agree with Dulles that shipment of arms to individual nations without integration would leave the continent still with individual, uncoordinated defenses that could not stand up against aggression.

Baruch takes the same approach to our economic aid to the continent. He would gauge our aid to the degree of energy and mutual teamwork shown by the nations being aided.

He would take vigorous steps to see to it that he new uprising of barter trading and restrictions be brought to an end and that currencies be allowed to seek their own levels. As a prerequisite, he would call on the British to "get rid of" their debts to their own Dominions and former members of the the Empire, which are draining British economic strength.

Devalue Sterling

"The British owe some $14,060,000,000 to Aunstralia, India, Egypt and others in their own sphere" Baruch said: They are draining part of their substance trying to pay off that dead horse.

"That debt was contracted as part of the war to preserve freedom. The United States has forgiven $40,000,000,000 of debts which ordinarily would hang over the head of the world by cancelling Lend-Lease.

Baruch stopped short of a flat statement demanding that these debts be cancelled.

"I don't tell them how to run their business", he said, of the British, "but they should get rid of those debts."

His currency views could be more drastic than a straight 25 per cent devaluation of the pound, which has often been mentioned but which the British Government has refused to do. Baruch would let currencies seek their own level in the world markets.

You have British pounds, Hong Kong pounds, Iranian pounds and I don't know how many, selling at different prices. You have black markets, gray markets and red markets. You have dollar areas, sterling areas, and Communist areas, loaded with restrictions stifling trade, highly nationalistic and war-breeding.

"Too many people are hoarding dollars."

The economic and military situations are parallel, the elder statesman said, in that success of the programme depends on whether our allies learn to work together.

"Our aid should be dependent on what they do," he declared. "There's no good in giving arms unless there's really going to be a policy of 'All for one and one for all.' A bundle of sticks is unbreakable!"

Asked about the British "full partnership" position, Baruch pointed out that we are carrying the ball in Germany, in Greece, in Turkey, and, economically, for the whole free area of the continent.

He renewed his suggestion that the United States offer to buy at market prices certain raw materials which can be produced anywhere in the world. That, he declared, would quickly set the backward areas on their feet.

"It would assure them markets," Baruch said. "They could go forward to produce. And we would be getting something for our money."—NANA.

Belgium Out To Finish U.S. Control Of Uranium

★

BY Pat Munroe

STRONG Communist influence in the Belgian Government's atomic energy research programme makes top U. S. officials feel they must continue to control the entire distribution of uranium output of the Belgian Congo.

The U.S.'s secret wartime agreement, entered into on a five-year basis with the Mining Union of Upper Katanga, has expired. Even moderates in Parliament here are set to protest the "give-away" price of around $200 a ton that has been paid for some 60,000 tons since 1944.

Complicating the picture somewhat, too, is the desire expressed by the British for a share of the product. The Mining Union is controlled by Belgian capital, but English financiers are believed to have at least a 45 per cent interest in the concern.

The Belgian Government does not have an atomic energy commission, but instead has what it calls a "Committee of Atomic Management." It is a 13-man advisory group only, that meets a couple of times a year. Members include representatives from each of six universities doing atomic research under government grants, three at-large government representatives, and four persons from prominent scientific groups.

Top Atomic Man

The nation's No. 1 atomic physicist is Dr. Max Cosyns, a Committee member, who is directing the nation's most important research project at the University of Brussels. He has got a ton of pre-war uranium to play around with, has now put in an urgent plea with the government for a "mere one-thousandth of the Congo's production", so that he can construct a pile for the development of peacetime uses for atomic energy.

Professor Cosyns is already a world-renowned figure. **He was top assistant** to Dr. Auguste Piccard during the latter's epochal stratosphere balloon flights and less successful "bathyscaphe" dives. But Dr. Cosyns has diverted his interest now almost wholly to nuclear research.

Two of Cosyns' assistants are professed Communists. One is Senator Paul Libois, a two-term Member of Parliament and a mathematician of note. The other is Jules Geheniau, considered the brightest Belgian atomic physicist after Dr Cosyns, and who stood unsuccessfully as a Communist candidate for the House in the last elections.

Both Libois and Geheniau were Belgian delegates to a meeting of nuclear scientists at Florence, Italy, several months ago.

While Cosyns says he himself is "without politics", **he heatedly insists** that membership in the Communist Party should not bar anyone "from working on atomic research". He declares his only interest in the subject is "to develop peacetime uses, especially for producing electricity, which we so badly need here'.

Cosyns' need for Congo uranium is small now, he says, and would climb to but 2 per cent of total production within five years. He says that with this amount of uranium, assuming he made an all-out effort to develop an atomic bomb, it would take his staff "maybe 30 years to accomplish the feat". But he says he has "no intention of using it for that purpose" and would happily "invite continuous U.S. inspection of our operations"

Senator Libois feels that Belgium "sould be able to sell its uranium freely." When asked if he would accept a bid from Russia for it, he dodged the question, "because it's purely theoretical; they haven't asked for any yet".

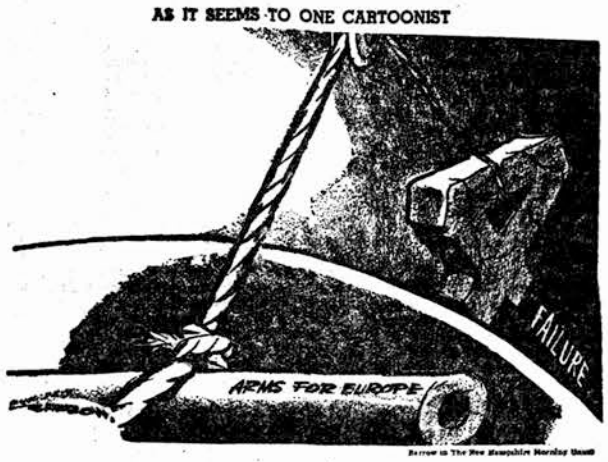
The Senator, a mild man who looks much younger than his 48 years, also would stop sales of uranium to the U.S., "if any of it is used for war-making purposes". He deplores the "air of secrecy" around current contracts and feels mining privileges should be taken over "by the government".

"No" To Soviet

"It is incomprehensible", he says, "that such an important programme is entirely out of the hands of the government. It certainly is not that way in the United States or in Britain." M. Libois admits it is "highly unlikely the Belgian Government would give serious consideration to a Russian bid for Congo uranium whatever the price offered. Last year, he recalls, the Soviets got a quick "no" to a request for relatively harmless tin from the African territory.

The Belgian government has even refused to consider a bid for uranium from France. The French Atomic Energy Commissioner, M. Joliot Curie, is alleged to have Communist leanings.

AS IT SEEMS TO ONE CARTOONIST



Borrow in The New Hampshire Morning Union

"Hanging in the balance"

BHATKHANDE, A PIONEER

★

(Continued from Page 5)

form method of teaching, have been provided in these institutions. With this end in view, Panditji personally coached up special students for the purpose of turning them into music teachers of his system. And today, the music-lovers view with great admiration the great tradition that is being carried on by his pupil and that erudite musician, Pandit S. N. Ratanjankar, Principal of the Marris College of Music at Lucknow.

Order Out Of Chaos

Pandit Bhatkhande was both a theorist and a practical musician. But music, let it be known, was not his profession. With a firm belief in the utility of his method, he discovered and laid down certain fundamental principles that governed Indian Music. The immensity of his self-imposed task of evolving order out of chaos is already evident. How one man could have ever executed it—and that too so successfully—in a lifetime what could not be achieved for centuries!—indeed a miracle in the realm of music. The popularity that Panditji enjoyed among the music minded society is the measure of gratitude which it owes him. His work was a standard, a model for his successors to improve upon and perfect.

The National Government have not been slow in recognizing the fundamental importance of music from the cultured, educational and aesthetic points of view. The establishment of the All-India Music Trust is a step in the right direction, and augurs well for the fulfilment of Panditji's dream of general mass education in music in years to come.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

REVEALING LIGHT ON FOOD STATISTICS

GOVERNMENT-SIDHWA controversy about the food position was the main feature of the week here. Mr. Sidhwa, basing his calculations on Government's blue books has asserted that India had already a surplus of 13,22,000 tons and not a deficit of three million tons. The Government has refuted the assertion.

There are some issues, which require explanation. Firstly, the Gregory Committee in 1942 had recommended net imports of one million tons to feed 400 million people. According to Gregory Report

Bengal was in deficit by 517,000 tons,
Assam was in deficit by 14,000 tons,
North West Frontier was in deficit by 38,000 tons,
making a total of 569,000 tons.

As against this Punjab there was in surplus by 750,000 tons and Sind was in surplus by 328,000 tons, making a total of 1,078,000 tons.

By the partition of India West Bengal is in deficit by 250,000 tons and East Punjab is in deficit by 50,000 tons making a total of 300,000 tons.

In other words the partition has reduced India's deficit, so far as the partitioned areas are concerned from 569,000 tons to 240,000 tons or by 329,000 tons; Assam becoming a surplus by 60,000 tons.

Side by side, India has lost 750,000 tons of foodgrains from the Punjab and 328,000 tons from Sind, making a total of 1,078,000 tons. As shown above, United India's deficit in Bengal, Assam and N.W.F. Province was 569,000. Divided India's deficit on West Bengal, East Punjab and Assam is 240,000 tons. In other words India's liability to feed population now opted out to Pakistan has been reduced by 329,000 tons. This would reduce the surplus from Punjab and Sind to 749,000 tons, which India has lost by partition. Gregory Committee had based its calculation on the basis of 400 million population.

Government of India claims that India's present population is 337 million. If India has lost 749,000 tons of foodgrains by the partition of India, it has also been relieved of the responsibility to feed at least 63 million of population.

The paradox is that according to the Gregory Committee United India needed only one million tons of additional foodgrains from outside to feed 400 million people, while Divided India has been importing 3.5 million tons to feed 337 million people. As is evident from the controversy, the Government is not prepared to have this issue, whether this deficit of three million tons is the official-made or real deficit examined impartially, notwithstanding the fact that on this issue hangs the future development of India. For, it is the food imports which have made India bankrupt, so far as the foreign exchanges are concerned.

There is another unexpected question.

Following the two-day debate in the Union Parliament, the food-Agriculture Minister made the following announcement on February 4, 1949:—

"The Government intend to have the whole problem reviewed at a very high level and consider what measures and machinery should be set up so as to lead to speedy action. The "Grow More Food" campaign will also come in this review."

The Government, it is true, has set up a special machinery under Mr. R. K Patil, as was indicated by the Agriculture Minister. The question, however, is whether a review of the working of the "Grow More Food" campaign was undertaken and if so with what results.

The Gregory Report had laid down some very sound principles, which could be followed with advantage even today. It had said that "the overall deficit is not a correct index of the degree of scarcity in urban areas. The marketable surplus, which normally goes to the urban areas from year to year, is not a fixed percentage of the total production, but the balance of what is left over after meeting the requirements of rural areas. The price-levels being as high as they are, the cultivator can afford to retain enough foodgrains after paying their rents and other liabilities."

Crux Of The Problem

This is the crux of the whole food problem. The Provincial Governments have taken no step, either to reduce the food prices or to increase land revenue in order to make it obligatory for the cultivator either to undertake intensive cultivation or to part with his grain.

TWICE DURING THIS YEAR, THE FOOD MINISTERS WERE SOUNDED TO REDUCE PRICES OF FOODGRAINS AND TWICE SO FAR THEY HAVE REFUSED TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION. THE FINANCE MINISTERS LIKEWISE, HAVE DECLINED TO LOOK AT A SCHEME TO INCREASE LAND REVENUES. THEY LIKEWISE DECLINED TO DISCUSS ANOTHER PROPOSAL TO HAVE A DRIVE FOR A COMPULSORY SAVING SCHEME. FINANCIAL BANKRUPTCY IS THE PRICE. INDIA HAS TO PAY FOR PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

The Governments, it is to be regretted, are having ever increasing recourse to tyrant's taxes to finance their administration. An indirect tax is a tyrant tax; it is an universally acknowledged principle. An indirect tax is never felt by the tax-payer. A direct tax alone is a public educator. Both the Government of India and the Provincial Governments are relying more and more on indirect taxes to balance their budgets. The Provincial Ministries look to the whole problem, not from country's angle, but from their narrow party election point of view. A slight increase in the land tax may cost them their majorities. And so long as they have their majorities, the country can be depended to look out for itself.

In the last analysis, the food problem is the problem of approach, to quote the Prime Minister. Today this approach is the narrowest self-centered approach. The cultivator's approach is to grow less and part with as little as possible. The trader's approach is to make the maximum profit. Provincial Government's approach is to draw out as much money as it is possible from the Centre under one excuse or other. They need not advance any excuse. The Central Ministries are more anxious than they to heap on them money in order to maintain and expand themselves.

The Agriculture Ministry's approach is to multiply its staff for the purpose of mass fooling. At the Bombay Conference it showed that the targets of additional production had been achieved to the extent of 80 per cent. Its agricultural forecastes showed a decline of three million tons in production. The Food Ministry's approach is to exhibit the biggest possible deficit of foodgrains. The Gregory Committee stated that an increase of one ounce in daily consumption with a population of 400 million means four million tons a year.

The Food Ministry spokesman, in reply to Mr. Sidhwa said "at an average rate of one pound of foodgrain per adult a day, the requirements of 17 millions people will be 22,50,000 tons". And yet, with the exception of taking shelter behind the Census Report, it has not explained why it has increased the percentage of adults from 80 to 86. Upto June, 1948, the Food Ministry based its calculations at 80 adults per 100 of the population; after which it suddenly jumped them up to 86 per cent!

By one stroke of pen, India's adult population was increased by 20.22 million and India's additional requirements of food by 3.3 million tons.

Wrong Approach

The issue is whether in June, 1948, there were hunger-marches or deputations waiting on the Food Ministry from six per cent of the so-called adult-population or were there mass meetings demanding this change. If people were adequately fed from the beginning of rationing there was no adequate reason for increasing this percentage India would be almost self-supporting in food today if the percentage was reduced to 80. For India intends to import 3.8 million tons in 1949. India's increased deficit by the change in the basis of calculation is 3.3 million tons. India will have to import a trifling amount of .2 million tons. It will be thus seen that the basic approach is a wrong approach. There would be no shortages, if the basic approach were all-India approach, an approach to make the country strong and prosperous.

The Government of India has adopted a 'patch up' policy. Instead of smashing the racket in the Agriculture Ministry, it has given more and more crores to it in the name of food self-sufficiency.

Crores are being spent on tractor organisation, without appraising the correct cost of production on the tract has been bled white without satisfying the hunger for money from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Plans In Plenty

Plans are in plenty. They are long-term, short-term, mediumterm and what not. Tonsil exercise is in plenty and so also the 'beat Gobbles' publicity. As for results, the law of diminishing returns had been in operation from their very start.

IN THE LAST ANALYSIS IT IS THE TWIN MINISTRIES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, WHICH ARE LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SHUTTING DOWN OF A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF ESSENTIAL SCHEMES OF DEVELOPMENT. AN ARMY GENERAL IS PUT AGAINST A SQUAD IF HE WERE TO MAKE A MISTAKE. THESE TWIN MINISTRIES ARE BEING PAMPERED FOR THEIR MISTAKES. THE PRIME MINISTER BEING A BORN GENTLEMAN, CANNOT BE HARSH WITH ANYONE. EVEN HE WILL HAVE TO CHANGE HIS ATTITUDE, IF HE WANTS TO SAVE INDIA AND HIS OWN GOVERNMENT.

The Government shall have to reorient its policy, it is felt here. It shall have to be the policy of Responsive Co-operation. The Government of India should announce that it will only co-operate, with those Provincial Governments or industrialists groups which wholeheartedly and willingly co-operates with it. It should give no facilities, financial or otherwise to any Provincial Government or industrialists group, which does not co-operate with it in this grave national emergency.

Most Pernicious Doctrine

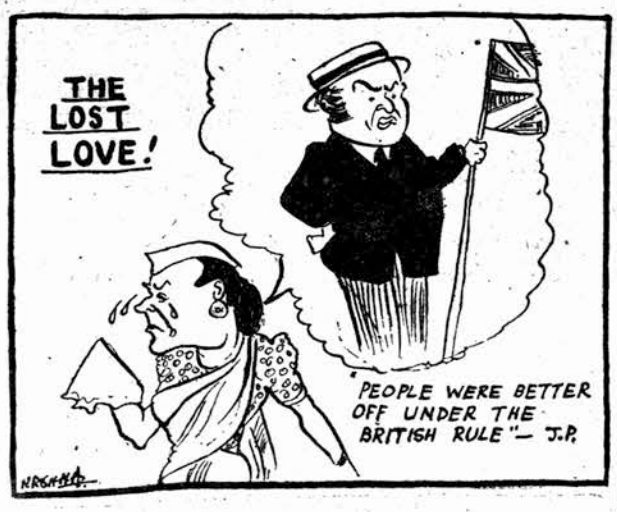
A deputation, nominated by the Indian Sugarcane Committee recently waited on the Minister for Food and Agriculture in order to apprise him of "the growing undue interference of the Ministries of Agriculture and Finance in the internal administration of the Committee and the uncertainty of the grants made to it by the Government, inspite of the decision of the cabinet to increase its contribution from anna one to annas four per cent of the white sugar produced in India."

The deputation also sumbitted a plan which would increase the annual expenditure of the Committee from Rs. 16,45,438 in 1949|50 to Rs. 85,71,050 in 1953|54—a modest increase of Rs. 69,25,612 a year.

This is the most pernicious doctrine ever advanced. There are at least eleven Commodities Committees set up by the Government of India. They are Cocoanut, Oilseeds, Jute, Cotton, Tobacco, Sugarcane, Lac, Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Arecanut Committees. The Cotton, Cocoanut, Oilseeds, Tea, Coffee, Rubber Committees are financed by special cesses levied statutorily. The Committees for Jute, Sugarcane, and Tobacco receive annual grants from the Government for the proceeds of duties levied on those articles. The issue is a clear one. The Committees are financed from funds raised by the order of the Union Parliament, but unlike the other departments of the Government of India, their accounts and working never came up before the Central Legislature. The Sugarcane Committee has objected to the increasing interference by the Finance and Agriculture Ministry.

Their interference is not only justified but is inadequate. According to Lobby reports, it is suggested that a day should be set apart during the budget discussion to have a thorough examination of the working of these Committees. These Committees are not sovereign bodies. They are created by the Parliament. They should be subject to annual examination by the Parliament, it is suggested here.

THE FIRST LESSON.
"HINDI IN THE DEVANAGRI SCRIPT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL FORM OF INDIAN NUMERALS WILL BE THE STATE LANGUAGE.
आँख मे अंजन,दांत मे मजन नित कर
कान
नाक
मे उंगली मत कर
मत कर
मत कर
BRAGHUB



BOMBAY CITY HONOURS A GREAT SON OF INDIA

Dr. Champakraman Pillai's Portrait At People's Hall

BOMBAY, Saturday: His Worship the Mayor of Bombay Mr. S K. Patil, presiding over the second anniversary of the birthday of the late Dr. Champakraman Pillai, the great Indian patriot and martyr unveiled a life like portrait of this famous nationalist on September 15, at the People's Hall.

This portrait will now hang on the walls of the People's Hall adding to the list of portraits of valient fighters for India's freedom which already grace this picture gallery.

Mr. S. K. Patil spoke with emotional fervour of the nationalistic pioneering work and self-effacing spirit of Dr. Champakraman Pillai and said that those who enjoy India's freedom today would be ungrateful to the core if they failed to commemorate and esteem the supreme efforts of patriots of Dr. Champakraman Pillai's calibre who had hewn out the pathway of liberation.

CHAMPAKRAMAN PILLAI

A NOBLE SON

The idea that 'success spells success' and 'failure means failure' are fatalistic and erroneous assertions, the Mayor insisted, for many are the truly great who succumb ere they reach their goal and it is the bounden duty of generations that follow to duly appreciate the ceaseless striving of those who fall by the way but to whom nonetheless posterity owes the priceless gift of independence.

Mr. S. K. Patil also explained the real significance and right use of revolution tracing its gradual growth and development, a matter of years of fermentation and not a sudden emanation

Quoting from the Hindu scripture which advised Man to bow low, metaphorically, the higher they rose in rank, with his usual mility of spirit, the Mayor expressed his heartfelt thanks to Mrs. Laxmi Pillai for giving him the opportunity to offer his homage and pay tribute to that noble son of India, the late Dr. Champakraman Pillai, patriot, humanist and politician who lived and died to free his motherland from bondage and slavery.

Mrs. Pillai overcome by the strain of poignant memories, could find no words adequate to express her grateful thanks to the Mayor for honouring her late husband's birthday anniversary and the portrait unveiling ceremony by his august presence.

PIOUS OCCASION

Mr. Jamnadas Udani in paying his tribute and homage to Dr. Pillai said that the occasion was very pious and full of national significance. This fact was expressed and emphasised by the first citizen of the first city of India our worshipful Mayor and a top ranking leader of the National Congress Mr. Patil by presiding over the auspicious function.

The patriotism of late Dr. Champakraman Pillai was so sublime and exalted that it knew no bounds, Mr. Udani said. Dr. Pillai recognised and submitted to any limitations of situation, circumstances, parties, powers or persons that came in hhe way of liberties, progress, prosperity and peace of the people.

His patriotism was not national; it was international. In fact, said Mr. Udani, Dr. Pillai was a champion of mankind, a lifelong warrior in the service of humanity. Dr. Pillai left his dear motherland to serve her from outside and died in exile in 1939 in Berlin

KARMA YOGI

Dr. Udani asked the meeting to look into the past forty years and said Dr. Pillai was infused with patriotism at an early age of fifteen, in the period of Trimurti, Bal, Lal and Pal and the great martyr Khudiram Bose. He escaped and went away to foreign countries, where he worked at personal risk and great sacrifice for the freedom of India.

Dr. Pillai was a great devotee of Krishna and lived a life of a Karma Yogi as prescribed in the Bhagawat Gita. Mr. Udani said that our Mayor has rightly said that Dr. Pillai laid his life down in the foundation of our freedom over which our structure will stand strong.

The nation has to write its remaining chapters of freedom by raising a fitting memorial in praise of Dr. Pillai and contributing generously for the publication of Dr Pillai's biography and literature and his political and social philosophy. Mr. Udani appealed for the generosity of Indians saying that he has full faith and trust in the spirit of the people who are always grateful to their martyrs.

Dr. Mulaoagela, a fervent admirer of the late Dr. Pillai's ideals and endeavours spoke enthusiastically about his organizational ability and constructive plans towards liberating India, He summarised the hero's life mentioning facts of interest such as the £100,000 sterling offered to the reputed international spy Mata Hari to bring Dr. Pillai 'dead or alive,' Dr. Pillai's military prowess in the first world war when as second in command of "Emden" he stormed the coast of Madras etc.

A BEAUTY QUEEN FACES JOURNALISTS

Miss Universe Says She Has Seen Better Beauties

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A young girl of classical proportions, adjudged by the beauty-experts of Europe and America, to very nearly approximate to the figure of Venus de Milo and thus awarded the beauty crown of the earth during the current year, walked into the Bombay Union of Journalists, on Saturday afternoon. The lady—actually a girl who has not yet seen her twentieth summer—was Miss Nancy de Scaffa, better known as Miss Universe.

It was difficult to believe that the visitor was the most beautiful girl in the whole world, though, she was lovely to look at, judged from any standard. This impression was charmingly confirmed by Nancy herself, when she was asked point blank, if she had never seen a more beautiful woman than herself.

Her spontaneous reply was "many". But, the most beautiful woman she had ever met—bar none—was Princess Fawzia, the ex-queen of the Shah of Iran and sister of King Farouk of Egypt. Iranian papers had described Nancy and the Princess as having a strong resemblance.

Q:— Did the Shah of Iran also tell you that?

A:—No. He did not. All this about a romance between the Shah and myself, is quite untrue. I have the greatest admiration for him. He is so austere and simple and so genuine. But that does not mean that he loves me. The question of our marriage does not arise at all

EARLY LOVE

Nancy said that she had fallen in love only once. That was not with the Shah of Iran, but with a 38-year-old Lebanese philosopher who was as attractive physically as he was intellectually.

Q:—Did he propose marriage to you.

A:—He did.

"But", she added wistfully, she had turned down the offer, for the man was a recluse and she loved life and gaiety. The marriage would not have succeeded.

Without twitching a muscle of her pretty face, Nancy added that she counted journalists as among her best friends. She would not be surprised if she ended by marrying one.

Q:—What would be the nationality of the lucky man?

A:—An Indian journalist, of course!

Nancy was asked a lot of embarrassing personal questions, but the Beauty Queen, emerged with top honours every time, by turning away the questions by deft and witty answers and fitting sallies.

A BEATING HUSBAND

Q:—Do you, like all pretty women, feel attracted by ugly men?

A:—I am no exception to the general rule.

Q:—Are you fascinated by the wife-beating, Clarke Gable type?

A:—Yes. I would like a husband who beats me whenever it is necessary.

Q:—Would you retaliate like some wives do?

A:—If I did, he would have to beat me harder. Otherwise my love for him would become less.

Nancy regretfully admitted that she would feel sad, and was a bit frightened, that she would lose her beauty, with the passage of years.

To the question, if any person in the world had a reasonable chance of being happy with a woman, with 43,000 lovers behind her, she jocularly replied: "I am a bad character".

"What is your hobby?" asked a journalist.

Pat came the answer: "Books, music and my own mirror".

She confessed that on the average she spent two hours a day before the mirror.

Asked to exhibit a sample love letter from Bombay, Nancy nonchalantly pulled out one, from the bunch in her Vanity Bag and handed it over for the perusal of the assemblage. But, her random selection, turned out to be more interesting, than any one had expected. It was a real, passionate, love letter. But, its author was a girl. The gushing little letter-writer, was 21 years old, an ex-telephone operator and confessed in her amatory epistle, that she was intensely lonely—"Oh, ever so much"!

AN EXCEPTION

Nancy said that such a letter was an exception, rather than the rule, for women "did not take kindly" to her. But, she was not surprised. She had, a couple of nights back, at a party at the Taj, been sandwiched between a Prince and a Diplomat. The Prince had hardly noticed her presence, next to him. He had been so absorbed with the good-looking diplomat. Piqued, the Beauty Queen had asked him, if he did not find her interesting enough. He had frankly told her that he found the Diplomat's company more to his taste.

Miss de Scaffa said that she had no colour prejudice, for she was herself of mixed origin. She was sure she had the blood of Red Indians, with a dash of the Italian and even Indian sanguinary comingling.

To prove her point she asked "Am I not dark"?

Miss Universe is dark—not according to Indian, but European standards. Her hair and eyebrows are black, the eyes a brilliant marine blue with greenish flecks in them. She is tall, willowy, with an unemphasised bust and dimples, when she laughs or smiles—a phenomenon very common with her. The Beauty Queen has a distinct opening between the upper front teeth and she is a chain smoker. She does not touch alcohol.

Miss Scaffa is flying to Switzerland next week and hopes to come back here after sometime "for she likes India very much". She is taking with her two Indian sarees, "which are very pretty", and all the love-letters and other mementos which she has been able to collect.

Practically everyone present, got her autograph as a souvenir.

RAILWAYMEN FORM NEW ORGANISATION

Call AIRF An Agency Of The Government

CALCUTTA, September 17. A conference of railway workers sponsored by the All-India Trade Union Congress, which commenced a two-day session in Calcutta last night, decided this morning to form an organisation called the All-India Union of Railway Workers."

The conference, which was attended by delegates from various railways from different parts of India, adopted a resolution stating that the decision to form a new organisation had been taken because the existing All-India Railwaymen's Federation had "ceased to function as an organ of class struggle and operated as an agency of the Congress capitalist Government to whose narrow intefest it is ready to surrender the workers' struggle at every stage".

The aim of the Railway Trade Unions Congress, the resolution added, would be to "safeguard the interests of workers against the "offensive of the present Government and the Railway Board", and to prepare them for a "decisive struggle to win their demands".

By another resolution the Conference called upon railwaymen to prepare for a strike to secure their minimum basic demands such as wages, dearness allowances and hours of work.

Addressing the delegates, Mr. Chhabinath Sharma who presided said it was now clear that the demands of the workers could not be won except by strikes. They must, therefore, organise themselves to fight repression and check disruption which, he said, "was sought to be created by the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the Socialist Party. He alleged that the All-India Railwaymen's Federation had failed to meet any demand of the men and had only succeeded in isolating railway workers from other section of the working class fighting under the banner of the A. I. T. U. C.

U. S. CONGRESSMEN IN CALCUTTA

Economic Survey Mission

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17. (PTI): Six U.S. Congressmen, on a Far Eastern survey mission, arrived here today from Hong Kong to study economic conditions in India, trade possibilities and possible requirements for dollar loans.

They will be in the city for two days and on Tuesday will leave for Rangoon and other Far East points on a similar mission.

The members are—Chairman: M. G. Burnside (West Virginia); B. Huber (Ohio); R. Walter Riehlman (New York); Harold O. Covre (South Dakota); Charles B. Deane (North Carolina); and Alvin E. O'Konski (Wisconsin). Accompanying them are Major W. W. Thompson, Air Force Liaison Officer, and Mr. Allen B. Moreland, U.S. State Department representative.

The party was met at the Dum Dum airport by officials of the American Embassy, New Delhi, and the Consulate-General in Calcutta.

Imitation 'Zari' Under OGL

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17. (PTI): The Government of India has decided to include imitation 'zari' goods in Open General Licence No. 4 in furtherance of its policy to liberalise exports, the Commerce Ministry announced today.

The announcement said that the effect of this would be that imitation 'zari' goods would be allowed to be exported freely to all permissible destinations without any licencing restrictions.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 11, 2005.
Muslim: Zilkad 24, 1368.
Parsi: Parvardin 16, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-27 a.m. Sunset: 6-39 p.m.
Hightide: 09-10, 20-25.
Lowtide: 01-28, 15-36.

Today's Engagements

MEETING OF RAILWAY WORKERS: Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan to speak at the Podar College, Matunga, today, 9 a.m.

SOCIETY FOR THE REHABILITATION OF DISABLED AND CRIPPLED CHILDREN, BOMBAY: Dr. H. Kefeler, President, International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, to speak at Regal Theatre, 10 a.m.

CHARKA JAYANTI MEETING: Kaka Kalelkar to address city Congress workers at the Peoples' Hall, 4-30 p.m.

SHRI JAIN SWAYAMSEVAK MANDAL: The bienniel function of the Mandal will be held today at Sunderbai Hall, 9 a.m., Mr. Bhavanji A. Khimji, presiding.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM, MATUNGA: Speech by Mr. V. Subbarayar on Saiva Thirumuraigal, 6 p.m., at Sangam premises.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION, KHAR: Swami Sambuddhananda will conduct a class on Bhagvad Gita in English at the Mission Library Hall, today, 9 a.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadesahak Swami Shri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji to speak on "How Brahma is enlightened by Divinity", 5-30 p.m.

VANITA VISHRAM, BOMBAY: The ceremony of unveiling the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, fixed for today has been postponed due to the illness of Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister.

UNION OF MAHA KARNATAK KSHETRA SABHA: General body meeting for election of office-bearers at 12th Khetwadi, Sardar's High School, Bombay, today, at 6 p.m. Mr. H. F. Muddareddi to preside.

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE

.. film show has been arranged on Monday the 19th inst. at 7-30 p.m. at the Podar College, Matunga, when the following will be shown: 1. Man on the beat. 2. Instruments of the Orchestra. and 3. Cambridge University.

S.I.E.S.H.S. EX-STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: 'Bharat Day' celebration today at 9 a.m. at the S.I.E.S. High School Hall, Matunga. Mr. P. V. Parameswara Iyer, headmaster presiding.

B.P.C.C. Programme For Gandhi Jayanti

The B.P.C.C. have chalked out a programme in connection with Gandhi Jayanti which will commence from 19th inst.

Shri S. K. Patil, President, B.P.C.C. and Mayor of Bombay will address a meeting at the Peoples Hall on "Gandhian Philosophy of Karma Yoga" on Monday, 19th at 9 a.m.

There will be a Prayer Meeting at the Peoples' Hall at 7 p.m. the same day at which quotations from Gita, Bible, Koran and Zend Avesta will be recited.

The Sarvodaya Kala Mandir will give a cultural programme in 'A' Ward at Rajawadekar Street in Colaba at 8-30 p.m. the same day.

Railway Body To Shift Central Offce

BOMBAY, Saturday (PTI)—Mr. G. Mapara, General Secretary of the Indian National Railway Workers Federation says that the Central Office of the Federation will be shifted to New Delhi.

Mazdoor Sabha Rally

BOMBAY, Saturday, (PTI)—The Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay, is holding a mass rally on Sunday at 5 p.m. at the Kamgar Maidan to protest against the closure of certain mills.

The rally is expected to be addressed by Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Mr. Asoka Mehta and Miss Maniben Kara.

TODAY'S RADIO

A: 244 m (1,231 kc/c) also 31.41 m (9,550 kc/s) from 7-30 to 9-0 a.m. 41.44 m (7,240 kc/s from 12-45 to 2-30 p.m. 31.41 m (9,550 kc/s) from 4-20/5-0 to 7-45 p.m. 41.44 m (7240 kc/s) from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

B:353 m (855 kc/s) also 41.44 m (7,240 kc/s from 7-30 to 9-0 31.41 m (,550 kc/s) from 12-45 to 2-30 p.m. 41.44 m (7-240 kc/s from 4-20/50 to 7-15 p.m. 61.48 m (4,840 kc/s) from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

BOMBAY—A

7-30 a.m. K. R. Patwardhan (Bhajan). 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram. 7-45 P. N. Hombal (Flute) Bhairavin. 8-0 News (E). 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Indukumar Parekh (Geeto) 8-45 News (G). 11-0 As in Bombay B. 12-45 p.m. Musical interlude 12-50 Indukumar Parekh (Gug. Geet). 1-0 News (G). 1-10 As in Bombay B. 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Listeners' classical requests. 5-0 Anant B. Onkar (Eman). 5-30 As in Bombay B 6-0 News (E). 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Shreematibai Narwekar (Gaud Malhar). 7-0 Shyama Devi (Geet). 7-10 Locals. 7-15 P. N. Hombal (Flute). 7-30 Bhalchandra V. Patekar (Puria Dhanashri). 8-0 Indukumar Parekh (Geeto). 8-15 News In Gujarati 8-30 As in Bombay B. 9-0 News (E). 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay B. 10-0 N. B. C. Symphony Orch.

BOMBAY—B

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay A. 7-45 News (K). 8-0 Bhalchandra N. Patekar (Todi). 8-30 News (M). 8-45 K. R. Patwardhan (Pad). 11-0 Film Music. 12-0 p.m. Shrimatibai Narvekar (Shudh Sarang). 12-30 Anant B. Onkar 12-45 As in Bombay A. 12-50 News (M). 1-0 K. R. Patwardhan (Pad). 1-25 P. M. Hombal (Flute); 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Wamanrao Padhye (Gaud Sarang). 5-0 As In Bombay A. 5-30 Gammat Jammat. 6-0 Shyama Devi (Geet aur Ghazal). 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners. 7-15 As in Bombay A. 7-45 News (K). 8-0 News (M). 8-15 Instrumental Music. 8-30 Anant K. Onkar. 9-0 Shrimatibai Narvejar (Chhayanat). 9-30 Music by S. N. Chapekar. 9-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-0 Wamanrao Padhye (Jaijaiwanti).

BARODA

250 m (1200 kc/s3.

7-30 a.m. Nabhovani Orchestra Raag Gunakali by V. N. Potkar. 7-30 As in Ahmedabad. 8-0 News (E). 8-15 Rang Rang Vadaliyan. 8-45 News (G). 5-30 p.m. "Songs From Screen". 6-0 News (E). 6-10 Pushpa Dalvi (Sitar). 6-25 Amritlal Kapadia (Geet). 6-35 Gramjano Mate. 7-0 "Vividh Gan". 7-15 Pushpa Dalvi (Sitar). 7-30 Amritlal Kapadia (Geet). 7-45 Preservation of Wild Life and Gaming Laws (M). 8-0 "Geeto" 8-10 Locals. 8-15 News (G). 8-30 G. Bhatt (Khayal Vilambit aur Drut). 9-0 News (E). 9-15 Nabhovani Orchestra (Shahnai, Adana ane Darbari) 9-30 B. G. Bhat (Khayal Vilambit aur Drut).

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m (920 kc/s).

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda. 7-40 Piyu Puju Ratat Papaiya Raag Lalit in Madhya Laya by V. S. Atre. 8-0 News (E). 8-15 As in Baroda 8-45 News (G). 5-30 As in Baroda. 6-0 News (E). 6-10 As in Baroda. 6-25 Vividh Geeto. 6-35 Majoor Bhaio Mate. 7-0 Baiji Marwadi (G songs). 7-15 As in Baroda. 7-30 V. S. Atre (Khayal marwa). 7-45 Baiji Marwadi (G songs). 8-0 Vaiya Zankar (Nritya sangeet). 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G). 8-30 As in Baroda. 9-0 News (E). 9-15 As in Baroda.

Farm Forum

Commencing from today (Sunday) the Bombay Station of All-India Radio will radiate special Farm Forum programmes in its broadcast for rural listeners.

Radio Farm Forum means discussion-groups in villages in which listeners hear AIR's rural programmes regularly. It envisages an effective organisation for deriving the maximum benefit from information given in the rural broadcasts. This will be done by means of follow-up discussions among rural listeners with the help of the leader of the Forum.

The rural programme of three days in the week will be a Farm Forum Programme entitled "GAON PANCHAYAT", every such item being a self-contained composite programme with special emphasis on the food production drive launched by Government. The rural broadcasts from 6-15 p.m. to 6-45 p.m. on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays will be Farm Forum programmes in Marathi and from 6-45 p.m. to 7-15 p.m. in Kannada on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Radio Farm Forums for the Marathi programmes have been formed in four villages in Kolaba district and three villages in the Thana district.

More Forums are likely to be set up in due course, in villages in the other district of the province.

Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, Government of Bombay will inaugurate the Farm Forum programmes in Marathi on Sunday, September 18, 1949, at 6-15 p.m.

The Minister will inaugurate the Farm Forum Programme in Kannada also at 6-45 p.m., on Monday Sept. 19.

Kher's Broadcast

At 8-45 p.m. ion Monday, September 19, Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, will broadcast from All-India Radio, Bombay on some vital problems. The talk can be heard on BOMBAY —A and BOMBAY—B.

Dramatic Competition At St. Xavier's

BOMBAY, Saturday: The St. Xavier College Dramatic Club staged its Annual Dramatic Competition on Friday at the St. Xavier's College Hall.

The dramatic troupe showed great amount of talent.

The judges for the competition were Mrs. Kamal Wood—the Professor of English in Elphinstone College, Mr. Peter Jackson of A.I.R. and Mr. Cecil Raymond of the recently staged "George and Margaret" Fame.

The first prize was carried away my Mr. Alac Padumsee for his characterisation of Fagin, whilst the second and the third prizes were awarded to Miss Zarin Wadia and Mr. Pesi Khandawalla. The first second and the third prize for the best supporters were awarded to Miss Jaroo Madan, Miss Gillian Burton and Mr. Farokh Mehta. The latter whose characterisation of a nit-wit was very nearly perfect.

Air Travel And Income

BOMBAY, Saturday: As part of a long-range market survey, Trans World Airline made a spot check of 504 international passengers and discovered that more than half were in income brackets of dol. 5,000 a year or more.

A quarter of the overseas passengers made dol. 10,000 a year or more. People 35 to 45 years old were the most frequent age group on TWA overseas Constellations, and they constituted a third of the number answering questionaires.

"Antarctic Adventure"

Story of a hazardous expedition undertaken by a group of Australian scientists "Antarctic Adventure" is the documentary record of the efforts made by Australia in setting up a long range weather bureau at Heard Island situated two thousand four hundred miles to the south-west of Australia, which will be used for long ranged weather forecasting by the Commonwealth.

Films Division's release for the week beginning with September 16 throughout the country, this documentary made by the Department of Information, Films Division, Commonwealth of Australia, takes the audience abroad the strangest ship that ever sailed the Polar seas and the icy hazards of the Heard Island A spectacle of this ship's antics with the elements on a heavy sea the experience is somewhat frightening but the group of young fourteen scientists, who have volunteered in the best ideals of service persist till they reach the island, which will be their bleak home for a year.

News Reel Releases

Films Division Newsreel Cameramen have filmed the Meeting between Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel, the other day in Bombay, when India's attitude towards the Kashmir Problem in the light of the appeal made by President Truman and Mr. Attlee, was reportedly discussed.

Scenes of the meeting, at which the Premier of Kashmir was also present, are included in Indian News Review No. 48, scheduled have been released.

Scenes of Somnath Temple runs, proclaiming the glory of Indian culture, now in the news because of efforts to renovate the temple, are also included in the Indian News Review.

The Ganpati immersion ceremony and the Pateti (Parsi New Year) Day in Bombay add social charm to the News Review.

The Southern Command Cup event in Poona Races, won by JANE JIGAR, owned by Mr. Chandulal Shah, Provides special attraction to lovers of sport.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 17, (P. T. I.): The following is the weather summary for Saturday:—

The 'low' has slightly moved northwestwards and is centred this morning between Saugor and Guna. It is likely to move north or north-east. Under its influence rainfall has been widespread in the West Central Provinces, Madhya Bharat, South-East Rajputana, the East United Provinces and Vindhya Pradesh. Widespread rain has also occurred in sub-Himalayan. West Bengal, Bihar, the South Konkan and Malabar. There has been local rain in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, the West United Provinces, Gujerat and the East Central Provinces.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Rainfall will be widespread over the region from West Bengal to the North Central Provinces and the East United Provinces and along the west coast of the Peninsula. There will be local rain in Orissa, the West United Provinces, Madhya Bharat and the South Central Provinces and scattered showers elsewnere over the country except in the plains of the East Punjab, West Rajputana, Saurashtra and the South Deccan.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely in the East United Provinces, Vindhya Pradesh, Bihar and Gangetic West Bengal during the next 48 hours.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from June 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. (I. S. T.), on 17th September, 1949:—

Ahmednagar 78 69 0 0.4 minus 6.4, Akola 75 72 0.4 31.0 plus 6.3, Aurangabad 73 66 0.7 24.0 plus 2.5, Bangalore 82 66 0 27.1 plus 11.6, Baroda 90 71 2.5 25.6 —, Bhopal 85 72 2.3 30.3 minus 13.0, Bhuj ? 76 0 21.0 plus 9.0, BOMBAY 88 79 T 69.1 plus 5.3, Cherrapunji 71 63 T 341.2 plus 41.8, Darjeeling 60 55 1.1 95.9 plus 1.6, Deura Dun 84 71 0.1 65.5 minus 6.4, Delhi — 79 0 23.7 plus 3.1, Gwalior 87 76 0.7 21.7 —, Gulbarga 92 70 0 17.9 plus 2.1, Hanamkonda 92 76 0 30.4 plus 3.4, Hornal 84 72 0.3 81.2 —, Honavar 83 73 0.6 100.7 —, Hyderabad (Dn.) — 72 0 18.3 minus 1.5, Indore 78 68 1.9 31.1 plus 1.4, Jaipur 92 74 T 16.2 minus 4.3, Jamshedpur 87 79 0 45.3 —, Jubbulpore 86 74 0.3 39.7 minus 9.7, Kanpur 84 76 0.2 27.8 minus 2.0, Kolhapur 82 69 0 19.0 —, Kurnool 92 72 0.1 15.8 plus 2.9, Madras 93 62 0 17.2 plus 4.6, Mahabaleshwar 65 62 0.1 171.4 minus 70.8, Mangalore 84 74 1.9 135.7 plus 19.4 Marmagao 85 — 0.4 88.5 plus 3.5, Mussoorie 63 58 0.4 48.5 minus 22.4, Mysore 0 67 0 10.0 minus 1.1, Ootacamund 67 55 0 16.9 minus 6.9, Poona 81 71 0 10.4 minus 6.9, Rajkot 92 74 0 23.1 plus 1.1, Shillong 76 62 0.1 46.1 minus 4.0, Sholapur 90 71 0 19.0 plus 1.2, Simla 68 56 0.3 37.2 minus 6.7, Surat 85 73 1.9 33.7 minus 3.6.

G. I. P. Earnings

BOMBAY, Saturday, (PTI).

The approximate earnings of the G.I.P. Railway, for the month of August 1949 amounted to Rs. 2,54,61,000 with a total for the present financial year of Rs. 18,00,78,000 against the actuals of Rs. 3,07,50,000 and Rs. 14,96,62,000 respectively during the corresponding periods of last year.

Surface Mails For U. S. A.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Surface mails for U.S.A., Canada, Trinidad and Demerara will be despatched by S.S. "President Harding" leaving Bombay on 21-9-49.

Mails for these countries may be posted in the Bombay GPO upto 10.00 a.m. on 20-9-49. The public are requested to post early.

Goodwill Mission Members Sail For Jeddah

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Moulana Mohomad Mian, General Secretary, All-India Jamiate Ulema, and Mufti Atiqur Rahman of Delhi, the two remaining members of the Government of India's Goodwill Mission for Hedjaz, sailed this afternoon for Jeddah by S.S. "Muhammadi". Both the members were seen off at the Mole by a large number of friends and admirers. Among those present prominent were Moulvi Saifullah, Mr. Mohomad Taher Ansari, Hakim Faseer-Ullah Azmi, presidents and secretaries of the Bombay Provincial and City Jamait-e-Ulema and many prominent citizens. The "Muhammadi" sailed amidst shouts of 'Hindustan Zindabad', 'Jaimiate Ulema Zindabad.'

India Ready For Tribunal On Evacuee Property

AYYANGAR EXPOSES ZAFRULLAH'S MENDACIOUS PROPAGANDA

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17. (PTI).

MR. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Transport Minister, today accused the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan of deliberately "distorting facts" in his recent statement in New York on Indo-Pakistan disputes over evacuee property and waters of the Punjab rivers.

The Pakistan Foreign Minister, he said, had been throwing "a lot of mud on India and her case in the hope, that if these things are sufficiently repeated, some of the mud will stick".

Mr Ayyangar was replying to Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan's statement and to "the spate of speeches and interviews on the Pakistan stand on the two disputes, at a press conference which was also addressed by Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, and Mr. Mohanlal Saksena, Minister for Rehabilitation.

"A great deal of the propaganda on the other side', Mr. Ayyangar said, "is based upon incorrect and in some cases untrue statement of facts The intention of Sir Muhammad Zafrullah in making his statement in New York obviously is to influence public opinion in America with regard to these matters, and if possible, to turn that opinion in favour of whatever might be the case of Pakistan on these matters"

Mr. Ayyangar said that so far as the rights of the matter relating to canal waters were concerned, Sir Mohamud Zafrullah had put India's case more rigidly than India herself had put it forward hitherto.

Being a lawyer, he recognised the fact that the case had to be put in that form, but he did less than justice to India, when he said that India wanted to cut off the entire supply to Pakistan areas and to leave the population of those areas even in a starved condition

UNGRATEFUL TURN

"If nothing else, such a statement sounds somewhat ungrateful for a representative of the state for whom, pending the final settlement of the dispute, India has made large concessions. We have made concessions in regard to supply of water, and we are prepared to give them sufficient time to explore alternative sources of supply for the areas which now receive waters from our rivers, and in the meanwhile, continue the supply. To make it appear to the world that India was bent upon nitting a large mass of population hard, is something of a distortion of actual facts."

After analysing the facts of the canal water dispute, Mr Ayyangar said "the claims made by him are not so innocent, and he wants to show that India is wicked in her conduct. I think a worse distortion of the actual state of things could not have been made by any responsible person."

Asked whether the dispute could be referred to the International Court unilaterally, Mr. Ayyangar said: "it cannot be".

PAKISTAN HAS NO CASE

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, addressing the conference on the history of the canal dispute and India's legal case, said that there were acts and orders, agreements and documents governing the case, and international law had no application on the matters that were decided by contracts and agreements.

Pakistan had raised no claim to these canal waters at the time of partition. She had not brought it before the arbitration, when similar questions including her right to electricity from the Mandi scheme were brought up.

"It is not our intention to cut off water supply", Mr. Gadgil stated." Whatever we want to do, we will give reasonable notice. Nothing will be done to harm the peasants of Pakistan, for whom India has equal sympathy".

EVACUEE PROPERTY

On the question of evacuee property, Mr. Ayyangar said that India would not stand in the way of the question being settled by any impartial outside tribunal.

He said that India had always been wanting a Government-to-Government arrangement There had been a deliberate attempt on the part of Pakistan to avoid to coming to grips with the real issues, and if possible to "throw mud at the Government of India without any justification"

If Sir Mohamud Zafrullah thought that it could be solved by an Inter-Dominion conference, India was ready to explore the possibilities of a settlement. If after an honest attempt was made such settlement was found impossible, India would be willing to refer it to any Impartial Tribunal.

CHARGE AGAINST PAKISTAN

Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena said that India in her own interest would like not to prolong the deadlock, because it meant so much misery and hardship for thousands of people in India and Pakistan.

The policy of Pakistan, he said, was to depreciate the value of the evacuee property, deprive the non-Muslims of their property, and ultimately compel India to accept the evacuee property left behind by Muslims in India which was relatively very small, in satisfaction of India's claims in respect of evacuee properties in Pakistan. This view had been actually advocated by the "Dawn" "The Mouthpiece of Pakistan".

He said that if no solution was possible, India was prepared to refer the matter to an impartial tribunal.

Stop Brooding Over Our Past Glories

THERE'S ENOUGH WORK AHEAD, SAYS PANDIT NEHRU

India's Stand Vis-a-Vis Kashmir

FEROZEPUR, Sept. 17 (PTI).

PRIME Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who arrived here today on a three-day tour of the East Punjab in an address to the units of the Indian Army reiterated India's stand vis-a-vis the Kashmir issue.

Pandit Nehru paid tributes to the Indian Army and Air Force on their achievements in Kashmir and said that India's defence forces today typified the essential unity of India.

It was composed of men, drawn from all corners of the country and men from far south distinguished themselves in the recent Kashmir campaign. Very soon after India had achieved independence her army was put to a severe test in Kashmir.

The Indian Army today was an army possessed of self-confidence of the people at large. India had no aggressive intentions whatsoever. She did not go to Kashmir with aggressive designs. Apart from anything else, India in response to the appeal from the people of Kashmir went there to fight the aggression.

A PLEDGE

There could be no peace if this simple fact was not appreciated and understood. While India had pledged herself to the cause of peace she would not for a moment brook any threat to her freedom. It was in pursuance of India's declared policy to strive for peace and in discharge of that obligation she went to Kashmir. The people in the valley and elsewhere who were treacherously attacked, looked to India and it was her duty to go there.

Pandit Nehru told the gathering, mostly veterans of the World War two, that a country's greatness did not depend on the magnitude of her armed forces. It depended on the prosperity and the high standard of living of the masses.

DON'T THINK OF PAST

They should not think of the past India, no doubt, was an ancient country with centuries of history and glory. Then came political subjection and new freedom. The people and the army should think and look ahead. There was resurgence of new spirit in India and all the resources of the country should be harnessed to secure better living.

This was his first visit to Ferozepur after the partition. During the last two years many changes had taken place and the country passed through travail. Now they must concentrate on building a better India and should not brood over the past.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who arrived this morning was received at the airport by Lala Bhimsen Sachar, Premier of East Punjab and other Cabinet Ministers, high Army and Civil officials.

After inspecting a guard of honour provided by a contingent of Gurkha troops, Pandit Nehru drove to the Area Headquarters where he presented Medals of Gallantry to six Indian Army officers and men. These awards, according to the citations, were made for gallantry in New Guinea, Imphal, and Middle East during the last war.

Earlier the Indian Prime Minister went into the village of mud huts and was greeted by men and womenfolk there. Almost the entire population of this village and other surrounding hamlets consists of refugees who had crossed the river and left their homes which lie within two miles.

GODSPEED TO NEIGHBOUR

Pandit Nehru travelling in an open jeep was loudly cheered by large number of villagers who had gathered there from early hours.

Addressing the meeting, Pandit Nehru said: "Those of you who live in the border areas have an uneasy feeling and haunted by fears of war. But, I can assure you that myself and my government and the Armed Forces of India are always there to ensure your security. You must, however, be vigilant."

"No sensible man," Pandit Nehru added, "wants war and there could be no bigger blunder than having a war between two neighbours."

Pandit Nehru said: "Pakistan has been established and we wish her godspeed and peace. We have to work hard to make ourselves strong and build up the nation. I will now reiterate my earlier pronouncement. India has no evil intentions or aggressive designs on her neighbour. I wish this earnestness is reciprocated."

The Prime Minister again referred to Kashmir and said that India had no desire to have a war with Pakistan. But India was forced to hasten to the rescue of those who lived in the far north and who looked to India for help. It was their duty to save their brothers and sisters against the brutal attacks by tribesmen and others.

REFUGEES

Dealing with the question of the rehabilitation of refugees, Pandit Nehru congratulated them for their gratitude and forbearance.

Referring to the demand that lands should be allotted to the refugees in the United Provinces or Madhya Bharat, Pandit Nehru said that the pressure on land in the United Provinces was great. It was impossible to get any lands there. If lands could not be made available then refugees should take to other vocations. This was a problem not peculiar to the Punjab but to the whole of the country.

Dr. Radhakrishnan's Tribute To Goethe

LONDON, Sept. 17, (U. P. I.): The Indian Ambassador to Moscow, Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan's tribute to the German poet, Goethe, will be broadcast by the B. B. C.'s eastern service on October 18. The talk was recorded during Dr. Radhakrishnan's stay in London en route to Moscow.

STUDENTS TO OBSERVE ONE-DAY HARTAL

Collegians' Protest Against Fees Increase

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A call to students of colleges to observe a day's hartal on September 28 as a protest against the increase in college fees was made in a resolution passed this evening at a meeting held on the sands of Chowpatty under the auspices of the City Students' Action Committee and the Citizens Committee.

Mr. N. M. Joshi presided over the meeting.

Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan addressing the gathering said that Indian society was so framed that a small number of people could afford to take advantage of education and other civic facilities such as medical aid, etc. Education in America was cheap and was available to every citizen. The Indian Government should also endeavour to provide facilities for the young in this country for mental and physical development.

Mr. Jaya Prakash advised the students to create among the masses an opinion which would make them understand the attitude of Government on all public issues. The force of public opinion would make Government realise its mistakes and if it did not change its policy radically, it should be asked to give up office. The citizens could find ways and means of making the Government respect the wishes of the people.

Mr. N. M. Joshi in the course of his speech said that as a result of the increase in college tuition fees it had became more difficult for the middle class to go up for higher studies. Government had failed in its avowed policy of providing better educational facilities for all students. The increase in fees was a blow to the middle class, and students should unite to force the Government to bring about a reduction in the fees.

Cinema Hall For India House

LONDON, Sept. 17, (U. P. I.): In India House, a cinema hall was opened this afternoon by Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, the Indian High Commissioner in London.

The audience on this first occasion was some 300 Indian children, who were invited by the High Commissioner for a special children's party. For want of suitable Indian films, the children were shown two Disney cartoons and two other British films. The United Press understands that arrangements have been completed for showing Indian films to adult audiences throughout the coming months. The first four films will be 'Neecha Nagar', 'Tansen', 'Shaheed' and 'Kismet'.

People IN THE NEWS

LT. GEN. RAJENDRASINHJI

POONA, Sept. 17. (PTI): Lieut General Rajendrasinhji, GOC-in-C, Southern Command will leave Poona on September 21 by road on two-week tour of Bangalore and the Nilgiris.

At Ootacamund, he will stay for four days as the guest of His Excellency the Governor of Madras. General Rajendrasinhji will also make a brief halt at Belgaum.

DR. B. V. KESKAR

BOMBAY, Saturday (UPI): Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister of State for External Affairs, left for Poona this evening by Deccan Queen.

Dr. Keskar before entraining told "UPI" that he would stay in Poona for about four days during which he would discuss some important matters with Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay and other members of the Bombay Cabinet. He will be back in Bombay on September 21.

RAM MANOHAR LOHIA

BERLIN, Sept. 17, (PTI-Reuter): The Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Indian Socialist Party Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, arrived in Berlin by air from Frankfurt today. Dr. Lohia has been invited to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of Berlin's Social Democratic Party on Monday.

INDIA TO BAN COW-SLAUGHTER

MADRAS, Sept. 17, (P.T.I.): Sir Datar Singh, Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, disclosed here today that the Government of India had directed all Provinces and States to ban the slaughter of useful cattle with immediate effect.

Sir Datar Singh arrived here from Delhi this evening to take part in the South Indian Cattle Welfare Conference.

CRIPPS RETURNS

Very Optimistic About Future

LONDON, Sept. 17, (PTI-Reuter): Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said when he arrived here tonight by plane from America that the financial talks in Washington were the most successful they had ever had.

He said much more would be done in the future that would be effective in solving the sterling-dollar problem.

Sir Stafford was smiling broadly when he stepped out of the plane that had brought him from Newfoundland.

Kashmir Commission

SRINAGAR, Sept. 17, (PTI): The United Nations Kashmir Commission is likely to leave for Delhi shortly on its way to Lake Success to report to the Security Council on the Kashmir issue, it is learnt here.

Stop Press

ATLANTIC PACT DEFENCE SET UP

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, (PTI-Reuter): The 12 North Atlantic Treaty Powers today set up a Defence Committee and a detailed organisation to implement the pact.

RANGOON JAIL RIOT

RANGOON, Sept. 17, (PTI-Reuter): Two prisoners were killed and 124 injured in a riot in Rangoon Central Gaol last night after prison guards, armed with wooden staves, had charged political detainees who had refused to return to their cells.

DR. B. C. ROY LAID UP

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17, (P. T. I.): The West Bengal Premier, Dr. B. C. Roy, is confined to bed since this morning with an attack of fever. He was consequently unable to attend to official duties and other engagements for the day.

BRITISH JOURNALISTS' DECISION

LONDON, Sept. 17 (PTI-Reuter)—The Institute of Journalists, holding its annual conference at Harrogate, unanimously passed a resolution critical of the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information, drawn up by a United Nations Sub-Committee for submittion to the General Assembly. The resolution asked the British Government not to support the Convention at Flushing Meadows next week.

STRIKE NOTICE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17 (PTI)—The Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union, affiliated to the Communist-dominated A.I.T.U.C., have served a strike notice on the Corporation authorities, demanding higher wages and other amenities of service.

MORARJI DESAI

GANESHKHIND, Sept. 17 (PTI)—The Governor of Bombay visited the Hon'ble Mr. Morarji R. Desai who is unwell.

Procedure To Amend Indian Constitution

(Continued from Page 15)

the constitution with a long list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had been eliminated.

The House rejected all the amendments and adopted the clause as moved by Dr. Ambedkar.

The articles as adopted by the House read:

"300A. (1) the President may, after consultation with the Governor or Ruler of a State, by Public Notification specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes, which shall for purposes of this constitution be deemed to be scheduled castes in relation to that State.

"(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued by the President under Clause (1) of this article any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

"300B. (1) The President may, after consultation with the Governor or Ruler of a State, by Public Notification specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for purposes of this constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State.

"(2) Parliament may be law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a Notification issued by the President under Clause (1) of the Article any tribe or tribal community or part of group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a Notification issued under the said Clause shall not be varied by any subsequent Notification".

The House also agreed to the deletion of Schedule 8 which lists the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Clauses 2 and 3 of Article 303 dealing with interpretation of expressions used in the constitution as amended by Dr. Ambedkar, were passed without much discussion.

The amended clauses read:

"(2) Unless the context otherwise requires, the General Clauses Act (of 1897) shall apply for the interpretation of this constitution as it applies for the interpretation of an act of the legislature of the Dominion of India. (3) Any reference in this constitution to acts or laws of, or made by, Parliament or acts or laws of, or made by, the legislature of a State for the time being specified in Part I or Part III of the First Schedule shall be construed as including a reference to an ordinance made by the President or an ordinance made by a Governor or Ruler, as the case may be".

The House next took up Article 304 three hundred and four dealing with procedure for amendment of the constitution.

SUBSTITUTE ARTICLE

Dr. Ambedkar moved a substitute Article which says: "An amendment of the constitution may be initiated by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill, the constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill.

Provided that if such amendment seeks to make any change in

(A) Article 43, Article 44, Article 60, Article 142 or Article 213A of this constitution, or

(B) Chapter IV of Part V, Chapter VII of Part VI, or Chapter I of Part IX of this constitution or

(C) Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule, or

(D) The representation of States in Parliament, or (E) The provisions of this Article.

The amendment shall also require to be ratified by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the States for the time being specified in Parts I and III of the First Schedule by resolutions to that effect passed by those Legislatures before the bill making provision for such amendment is presented to the President for assent.

AMBEDKAR'S CHALLENGE

If it was suggested that the Drafting Committee had prepared a bad draft, he as the chairman of the Drafting Committee and his colleagues on the Committee would not at all object if the Assembly were to appoint another Drafting Committee or import a Parliamentary draftsman to find out the defects. That would be an honest procedure.

All the amendments were rejected and the article moved by Dr. Ambedkar was adopted.

LANGUAGE IN LEGISLATURES

The House then took up consideration of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's substitute Article 93 and 184 which deal with the language to be used in Parliament and State Legislatures.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed withdrew his amendment and the House adopted the article which read:

99(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in Part XIV A of this constitution but subject to the provisions of Article 301 F the Parliament shall be transacted in Hindi or in English;

Provided that the chairman of the Council of States or Speaker of the House of the People or person acting as such, as the case may be, may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in either of the languages aforesaid to address the House in his mother-tongue.

(2) Unless Parliament by law otherwise, provide this article shall, after the expiration of a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this constitution, have effect as if the words "or in English" were omitted therefrom.

Article 184.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in Part XIV A of this constitution but subject to the provisions of Article 301F thereof business in the legislature of a State shall be transacted in the official language or language of the State or in Hindi or in English;

Provided that the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or Chairman of the Legislative Council or person acting as such, as the case may be, may permit any member, who cannot adequately express himself in any of the languages aforesaid, to address the House in his mother tongue

(2) Unless the legislature of the State otherwise provides, this article shall, after the expiration of a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this constitution, have effect as if the words "or in English" wer eomitted therefrom"

CHANGE OF NAME

After agreeing to the deletion of Article 305, the House then took uu consideration of Articles 1 and 2.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar moved the substitute articles which read: (1) India, that is, Bharat shall be a Union of States. (2) The States and the territories thereof shall be the same as the territories for the time being specified in Parts 1 and 2 of the First Schedule.

Mr. Kamath moved an amendment which read "Bharat, or in the English language India, shall be a Union of States." His alternative amendment substituted "Hind" for "Bharat".

WANT OF QUORUM

He had just started to speak on his motion, when Maulana Hasrat Mohani pointed out that there was no quorum. The House adjourned for twenty minutes. Even at 8 p.m. when it met again, there was no quorum and the President consequently adjourned the House till nine tomorrow morning.

PRIVY COUNCIL JURISDICTION IN INDIA ENDS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17 (P.T.I.): After two and a half hours discussion the Constituent Assembly today passed the abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Bill which seeks to end India's 175-year-old judicial connection with Britain's highest tribunal.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Chairman of the Drafting Committee and Law Minister, said that the Privy Council would have no jurisdiction to entertain any Indian appeal or petition after January 26, 1950, assuming that the new constitution became operative from that date.

The Bill provides that with effect from October 10, 1949, the Federal Court should, as an interim measure, be invested with the same jurisdiction to entertain and dispose of appeals and petitions as the privy Council has at present.

The jurisdiction of the Privy Council to entertain any new appeal and petitions and to dispose of any pending appeals except those set down for hearing during the next sittings of the judicial committee, due to commence on October 12, will cease on the same date. All other pending appeals will be transferred to the Federal Court on October 10 next.

Dr. Ambedkar mentioned that there were at present 70 civil appeals and ten criminal appeals pending before the Privy Council of which 20 appeals had been set down for hearing and disposal at its next session.

Women's University Bill

BOMBAY, Saturday: Statutory recognition is proposed to be given to the Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University in a Bill published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of September 16, 1949.

The general scheme of the proposed University follows that of the new Universities of Poona and Karnatak with such changes in the constitution of bodies as appear necessary. As in the case of other Universities, a provision has been included in the Bill permiting institutions in the Province of Bombay as well as outside to apply for being admitted to the privileges of the new University.

Tribute To Poet Laureate

VIJAYAVADA, Sept. 17 (UPI): Presenting the insignia of Poet-Laureateship in Telegu to Sri Chellapilla Venkata Sastri, at Vijayavada today, Mr P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Premier of Madras, paid a tribute to the Poets Laureate appointed by the Government of Madras, for the great services rendered by them to the country in social as well as political spheres through their work which, he said, inspired the people and filled them with courage.

NO DEADLOCK IN HAGUE TALKS

THE HAGUE, Sept. 17. (PTI-Reuter): A progress report on the Indonesian Round Table Conference today stated there was neither a deadlock or any insurmountable difficulties confronting the conference.

The report issued by the Secretary-General of the Conference declared that all parties wished to emphasise this point.

SECRET SESSION

NAMUR (Belgium), Sept. 17. (PTI-Reuter): The Dutch and Indonesian leaders attending The Hague Round Table Conference on the future of Indonesia had a secret meeting here today at the hotel in the grounds of Namurs citadel where they are spending the week-end. Mr. W. Drees, the Dutch Prime Minister, presided.

It was the second meeting here since their arrival from The Hague yesterday. The first was at midnight to draw up an agenda.

BUDAPEST SPY TRIAL CONFESSIONS

BUDAPEST, Sept. 17. (PTI-Reuter). Confessions of treason, plans for a group D'etat, assassinations and spying for Britain, France and the United States were made in court today as the other defendants in the Rajk treason trial pleaded quilty to the indictment.

200 STUDENTS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17, (API): About 200 students of the Presidency College, residing in the college hostel started hunger-strike this afternoon as a protest against the order of the West Bengal Government for the closure of the college with effect from today and the college hostel from Monday next.

Meanwhile, on a petition made today by an arrested student, the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered a "thorough and independent investigation" by a Presidency Magistrate into the allegations made by the petitioner of "assault, criminal intimidation and use of unnecessary force on persons in custody".

Revolver Shots At Nehru Meeting

'REDS' OUT FOR MISCHIEF

Sub-Inspector Fires In Self-Defence

FEROZEPUR, Sept. 17. (UPI).

ONE person received bullet injuries, when a Sub-Inspector of Police, who was attacked with a sharp-edged weapon fired in self defence, to quell provocative attempts of half a dozen Communists to disturb a meeting, raising objectionable slogans.

The meeting, which was being addressed by Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister, was half way through, when the miscreants raised provocative slogans. The meeting, however, continued peacefully.

Six persons have been arrested.

Official Version

The following official version of the incident was issued by the Deputy Commissioner, in connection with the disturbances in the meeting addressed by the Prime Minister.

At 5 p.m. when the meeting was going on peacefully this afternoon, a group of six Communists appeared with their red flags and started shouting provocative slogans. Some Congress volunteers tried to pacify them. At last, they made a rush for them, and a sub-inspector of police who tried to keep them back was attacked with a sharp-edged weapon, and received serious injuries on the head and back. Undeterred by the injuries, he tried to push the Communists who were attempting to snatch away the revolver from the Sub-Inspector.

Showing great presence of mind, he fired at the person who attempted to attack him. This had immediate effect, and five Communists tried to disperse, but were caught hold of by the public and handed over to the police.

The Civil Surgeon, who was at the spot attended the injured person immediately and medical aid was rushed to the Sub-Inspector and the Communist. They were then removed to hospital immediately.

It appears that the whole thing was pre-planned by the Communists.

The meeting continued peacefully.

Left Unity Conference Postponed

PATNA, Sept. 17 (PTI)—Swami Sahajananda Saraswati, General Secretary of the All-United Left Front, and Pandit Sheelabhadra Yajee, Chairman of the All-India Forward Bloc, today announced the postponement of the Left Unity Conference that was scheduled to be held this month, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose.

Nehru Clarifies Stand On Kashmir

WILL NOT SURRENDER TO INTIMIDATION

Ready For Arbitration On Issue Of Evacuee Property

FEROZEPUR, September 17, (PTI):

PANDIT NEHRU declared here this evening that Kashmir was essential for the security of India, and under no cricumstances, would India be prepared to compromise her position.

Pandit Nehru, who was addressing a public meeting, said that after due consideration, His Government had rejected the Kashmir Commission's proposal for arbitration which President Truman and the British Premier Mr. Attlee had requested India to accept.

Pandit Nehru said: "Pakistan perfidy and her part in the dispoiling of Kashmir which, despite Pakistan's vigorous denial, the commission itself found to be true, is sought to be forgotten."

"Pakistan" Pandit Nehru said, has this slogan: "First Kashmir, then Patiala and then on To Delhi". It shall not happen".

While Pandit Nehru was half way through, there was an exchange of pistol shots among the audience and there was some commotion. One man was slightly injured.

Pandit Nehru strongly rebuked the audience for the commotion, and asked them to emulate the example of the vast Calcutta audience which did not even stir, despite the explosion of a bomb resulting in casualties.

NO TRUCK WITH INTIMIDATION

Perhaps, Pandit Nehru said, he might tell Pakistan that she was afflicted with some mental disorder which made her often rave against India and undertake to do things which were really suicidal. The world could not really afford another war for that would mean complete disaster.

There were many issues between India and Pakistan besides Kashmir which awaited a solution. India was always for an amicable and friendly settlement. But India was not prepared to submit to intimidation and the sword for a solution.

EVACUEE PROPERTY

He was not prepared to talk ill of Pakistan. After all, they were "our yesterday's brothers". The proposals for an arbitration appeared to be meant to conceal Pakistan's act of aggression. He did not want to settle this issue by resorting to war. Instead, both the dominions should declare war on poverty, ignorance and disease.

Referring to evacuee property, Pandit Nehru said that he was prepared to put the matter to arbitration at the highest level.

Nehru Greeted By Pak Forces

FEROZEPUR, Sept. 17.

Pandit Nehru and party drove to Husainiwala Canal Headquarters, which lies on the border of the two Dominions.

The Prime Minister inspected the military outpost there and talked with officers and men. He then crossed the bridge at the other end of which were small platoons of Pakistan forces. The Commander of the Pakistan platoon greeted Pandit Nehru while the men stood to attention.

Pandit Nehru accepted the greetings and returned to the Indian Army barracks.

He was then conducted to the defence positions on the east of Sutlej. He went round a number of such positions, talked with the patrol parties and addressed a meeting of villagers at Barike which is a mile and a half east of the Pakistan border.

SOVIET'S ARMED MIGHT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, (PTI-Reuter): Russia has over 5,000,000 men in her armed forces and is steadily increasing her military strength, according to a joint Senate Committee report today.

Since 1948 Russia has increased her military budget by 19 per cent and her ground forces are in better condition than at any time since the war", the report said.

The Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees were reporting on President Truman's arms aid programme.

Tapti Enters Rander Town

Adjoining Villages Surrounded By Water

SURAT, Sept. 17 (P.T.I.).

THE River Tapti has been in spate since yesterday.

The flood level in the Tapti, which showed a rise of about one foot during the course of the day, passed the 97-foot mark at 7 p.m. today.

Part of Surat-Rander road has been submerged cutting off communication between Surat and Rander, a town about three miles from here.

According to reports available here late this evening, Rander and its adjoining villages have been surrounded by water. Flood water has submerged some of these villages and part of Rander town.

Surat experienced heavy rainfall last night(recording about two inches of rain until early hours of this morning. Heavy rainfall has also been reported from coastal talukas of the district.

R. K. Patil Urges Mass Food Drive

POONA, Sept. 17 (UPI).

An appeal to create in the cultivator a sense of emergency and enlist his whole-hearted co-operation in the task of making India self-sufficient in food supply by 1951 was made by Mr. R. K. Patil, India's Food Commissioner in the course of fifty-minute address to the members of the Bombay Legislature this afternoon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Bombay Premier, presided.

Mr. Patil said: "Prime Minister Pandit Nehru's solemn declaration about stopping of imports by 1951 is not a mere statement but considered policy by which Government of India stand committed".

Mr. Patil continued: "We must not forget the lesson of swadeshi taught by Lokmanya Tilak and of self-reliance by Gandhiji. We can afford to ignore them only at our peril. We must realize and make people realize that after independence they will have no era of plenty, and prosperity and ease but of sweat, toil and suffering before reaching the promised goal."

Mr. Patil further observed: "Failure of the previous 'Grow More Food' campaign was due partly to its beginning at the top. We must reverse the process of starting our food production plans with the village as unit".

Mr. Patil stated that he was glad to know that every village in Bombay Province had a Production Committee.

The Food Commissioner stressed the necessity of a large army of volunteers for propaganda in the villages and also of administrative machinery as advocated by Lord Boyd Orr, which would put in execution food production plans speedily, cutting through red tape, and co-ordinate various development activities.

While answering questions put by legislators Mr. Patil said: "Government's entire food policy is based on procurement system. We must, therefore, limit our rationing to our procurement capacity, if we want to stop imports by the end of 1951."

He disclosed that the food production figure in the year 1948-49 was about 48 million tons. He further stated that India would require about four and half million tons of food in excess of 1947 figues to meet the present requirements.

The growing problem of shortage of agricultural labour could be met by mutual adjustment alone, he declared.

Socialists On Top

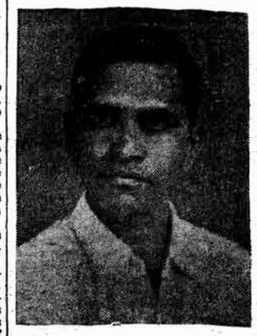
BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Bombay Socialists scored their greatest victory over the local Congress when they topped the polls and captured all the four seats in the last week's municipal by-elections, the results of which were announced by the Municipal Commissioner Mr. B. K. Patel in the Corporation Hall this afternoon.

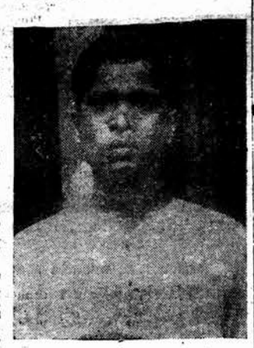
The Congress candidates came out second best, losing to their Socialist rivals by a narrow margin in all the four constituencies. The Communists were nowhere in the picture.

Mr. P. K. Atre

Mr. M. V. Donde



Mr. V. B. Varaskar



Mr. V. A. Shenoy

BAG ALL 4 SEATS

By-Election Surprises

Ebullient scenes were witnessed outside the Corporation Building where a huge Socialist crowd demonstrated with flags, shouting slogans and hailing every Socialist victory with thundering applause. After the announcement of the results Mr. Asoka Mehta and Mr. Mohiuddin Harris, Socialist leaders, addressed the crowd, explaining to them the significance of the Socialist though. The crowd then dispersed peacefully, shouting "Socialist Party Zindabad."

From early morning the Corporation Hall was a beehive of activity. About a score of huge sealed wooden crates and an equal number of cardboard boxes containing voting papers littered the floor. Fifty clerks were engaged in scrutinising and counting the votes which started at 9 a.m. after certain preliminary arrangements were gone through. Deputy Municipal Commissioners Mr. D. V. Modi and Mr. L. S. Kagal supervised the counting operations.

NARROW MARGIN

Counting of the votes went on till 3-15 p.m. Sewri and Grove Lane Constituencies were taken up first, to be followed soon after by the remaining two constituencies of Lal Baug and Lower Parel.

The results as announced by the Commissioner indicated that Mr. K. Atre, Socialist, had topped the poll in the Sewri Constituency with 1,788 votes to his credit, defeating the Congress candidate Mr. S. G. Karhad by a narrow margin of 79 votes. The Communist candidate Mr. K. T. Manchekar stood third having received 1,393 votes. The remaining two candidates Mr. [illegible] Shatak and Mr. S. G. Chalke got only 76 and 70 votes respectively. There being only one seat in this constituency, it was captured by the top-ranking Socialist candidate. 121 votes were declared to be invalid in this constituency.

From the Love Grove Constituency the Socialist candidate Mr. V. A. Shenoy stood first with 2,426 votes cast in his favour. His Congress rival Mr. G.M. Bhonsle secured the second place with 2,289 votes. Mr. P. B. Kanukale (Communist) got the third place with 1,423 votes to his credit. Mr. M. B. Morve (Scheduled Caste Federation). Mr. D. K. Shirsagar and S. B. Chavan accured 1,306, 106 79 respectively. In this constituency which had only one seat, 303 votes were rejected, being found invalid.

LAL BAUG

The Socialist candidate Mr. V. B. Varaskar got the best support with his 2,803 votes from Lal Baug Constituency. Next in order was Mr. K. B. Kukal (Congress) who got 2,579. The Communist candidate came off fairly well with 2,046. Mr. S. R. Prabhu and Mr. S. S. Vyavahare got only 69 and 56 respectively. The one seat in this constituency went to the Socialist candidate Mr. Varaskar. 213 votes were declared to be invalid.

Mr. M. V. Donde, Socialist and prominent educationist, topped the poll from the Lower Parel Constituency. Mr. V. B. Valkul occupied the second place having obtained 1,991 votes. 1,080 votes were cast in favour of the Communist candidate Mr. Manik Mallaya, and 983 in favour of Mr. B. V. Madhurkar who stood on an independent ticket. The remaining candidates Mr. M. R. Chaudhery, Mr. Keshav Bhau and Mr. V. T. Samant who obtained 62, 61 and 46 votes respectively. 207 votes cast in this constituency were rejected, being found invalid.

The Socialists thus captured all the four seats in the by-elections which were caused by the continued absence of the four Communist members of the Corporation.

Socialist Party Thanks Voters

In the course of a statement to the Press, Asoka Mehta and M. Harris write:

"The Socialist Party salutes the Bombay working class for the signal vote of confidence. The working people have voted, in a decisive manner, for Municipal Socialism; 69 per cent of votes polled were cast aginst the Congress Party.

"The electoral victories place a new responsibility on the Socialist Party. It will bend all its strength to become a worthy spokesman of our working people's hopes and aspirations."

Pakistan—Iran Rail Link

KARACHI, Sept. 17. (PTI-Reuter): The present Karachi-Zahidan (Iran) rail route may be the nucleus of a future important international railway linking the capitals of Pakistan and Iran and later those of other Middle Eastern countries.

It is stated that by 1955 the Government of Iran will complete their porposed railway line joining Zahidan and Teheran, with a 500-mile railway track across the hard Iranian Plateau. Work on this project is in hand, according to information available here.

200 Reds Killed

Sequel To Jail-break In South Korea

SEOUL (Korea), Sept. 17 (PTI-Reuter).

SOUTH KOREA police and troops have killed over 200 Communist guerillas and other prisoners in a vast manhunt for 353 convicts who broke out of a gaol at Mokpo (South West Korea) on Thursday.

The Minister for Justice, Khon Sung Ryul, stated here today that the remainder, unarmed, were still at large in the mountains round Mokpo.

Special reinforcements from the army and police had been sent to join the hunt.

Three women convicts gave themselves up today.

Giving the official version of this break, Kuon stated that seven hundred of the gaols 1,400 inmates revolted during the late afternoon but only 353 escaped from the prison compound.

In struggle with guards within the prison walls, he said 150 prisoners were killed.

Forward 'Bloc' Leader Shouted Down

Procedure To Amend Indian Constitution

ARTICLES DIVIDED INTO 3 CATEGORIES

Publication Of Hindi Translation Before January 26

NEW DELHI, September 17, (PTI):

THE Constituent Assembly today laid down the procedure for amendment of the constitution.

The Articles are divided into three categories. Articles in the first category, including grants or financial provisions, creation of new States or reconstitution of exists States, creation or dissolution of Upper Chambers in the Units, the constitution of Centrally-administered areas and administration of Scheduled Areas and Schedule Tribes, may be amended by Parliament by a simple majority.

In the second category are articles which may be amended by a majority of the total membership of each House of Parliament and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting.

In the third category are articles which will also require to be ratified by not less than one-half of the Units which are now called Provinces and Indian States.

Articles in this category include those relating to election of the President, executive power of the Union and States, Supreme and High Courts, distribution of legislative power and representation of States in Parliament.

HINDI TRANSLATION

Earlier, the House adopted Mr. K.M. Munshi's motion authorising the President to take the necessary steps to have a translation of the constitution prepared in Hindi and to have it published under his authority before January 26, 1950, and also to arrange for the preparation and publication of the translations of the constitution in such other major languages as he deems fit.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Constituent Assembly adopted today a resolution moved by Mr. K. M. Munshi authorising the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad to take necessary steps to have a translation of the constitution prepared in Hindi and to have it published under his authority before January 26, 1950, and also to arrange for the preparation and publication of the translation of the constitution in such other major lantitution in such other major language tuages of India as he deems fit.

An Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta is now engaged in the task of producing a Hindi translation of the draft constitution.

Mr. H. V. Kamath moved four verbal amendments which the House rejected and adopted the original resolution after an hour's debate in which there was general support to the proposition.

The House then adopted eight more sub-clauses of Clause 1 of Article 303, which deals with interpretations. These included three new sub-clauses.

The House then adjourned till four in the evening.

When the Assembly resumed in the afternoon it adopted seven more sub-clauses in Clause 1 of Article 303 and deleted three sub-clauses which dealt with the definition of "Railway".

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari explained that the entry in the Union List had been made comprehensive and the definition was now unnecessary.

The House then took up consideration of new articles 300A and 300B.

Dr. Ambedkar explained that by the two articles the necessity of burdening

(Continued on Page 13)

ADJOURNED FOR WANT OF QUORUM

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17 (PTI)—The Constituent Assembly after sitting for seven and a half hours in order to conclude its eight-week session adjourned for 20 minutes at 7-40 p.m. for want of quorum.

When the House at 7-30 p.m. started to discuss Articles 1 and 2 relating to the name of the country, Maulana Hasrat Mohani (U.P.) moved for adjournment of the House. Maulana Hasrat Mohani, has an amendment in his name stating "India shall be a Union of Indian Socialistic Republics to be called U.I.S.S.R. on the lines of U.S.S.R." or alternatively "India or Bharat shall be a Union of Sovereign States of India or Bharat to be called USSI or USSB on the lines of the USSR."

Maulana Hasrat Mohani said that he wanted to speak at length on the article and as there would be no time tonight for a full debate, he sought adjournment of the House.

The motion when put to voice vote was lost by an overwhelming majority.

POINT OF ORDER

The House took up consideration of some of the amendments, when Maulana Hasrat Mohani raised a point of order and said: "I understand there is no quorum in the House". There were just 74 members present in the House then.

The quorum bell was rung and a count showed that only 86 members were present, eleven less than the quorum.

An excited discussion followed. Maulana Hasrat Mohani meanwhile demanded that the House should be adjourned to enable him to take food and come.

After discussion over procedure, the President adjourned the House to meet again at 8 p.m. to see whether a quorum could be found.

Feverish attempts on the part of whips to muster the quorum only yielded a strength of 95, including three Cabinet Ministers—Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mr. K. C. Neogy and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Consequently at 8 p.m. the President adjourned the House till 9 tomorrow morning.

PANDEMONIUM AT MEETING

Gumastas Against Anti-Congress Tirade

BOMBAY. Saturday.

A SECTION of the delegates to the Seventh Bombay Gumasta Conference tonight refused to hear Lala Shankarlal, the Forward Bloc leader of Delhi, who while inaugurating the Conference at the Halai Mahajan Wadi Thakurdwar, attacked the policy of the Congress Government and accused it as pro-capitalist.

Lala Shankarlal, after making an earnest appeal to the Gumastas to unite and help to eradicate black-marketing in the country referred to the political situation and said that the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandi whanted to establish God's Kingdom in India; but his followers who were governing the country today, were not honestly acting to achieve that object, and corruption was rampant everywhere.

As Lalaji was continuing his speech, a section from the delegates stood up and told him that they had not assembled to hear any political propaganda, speech and that he should speak only on Gumasta's problems. This was followed by pandemonium for a while, and shouts of "Congress Ki Jai" were heard everywhere. The organisers of the conference intervened and silence was restored. Thereafter, Lalaji spoke for a few minutes and told the Gumastas to continue their fight for better living conditions.

After Lalaji's speech, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain was elected president of the Conference and Sjt. Ashok Mehta and Mr. M. Harris spoke.

Letters To Grass-eater

LONDON, Sept. 17, (U. P. I.): Five letters from the U. S. A., addressed as "Mrs. Barbara Moore, Lady who eats grass and vegetables, London, England, have been forwarded to India House by the Post Master General, London. The letters give no indication of the lady addressed and any connection with India, and India House officials are intrigued at the post office assumption of vegetarian cranks to be found only amongst Indians.

Promoting Exports From India

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17, (PTI): The Export Promotion Committee submitted its report to the Government of India yesterday, it is learnt today.

The report, which is understood to be a unanimous one deals with general economic problems affecting the country's balance of trade as well as with matters of policy which have an indirect effect on the volume of exports and part two contains recommendations of a general character which, it is felt, Government should adopt to help the export trade.

It deals with liberalisation of export control, the question of quality control, effects of taxation on exports, the Trade Commissioner's service, transport and freight rates.

The third part deals with specific export commodities. Thirteen major committees have been covered in details while another twenty commodities are dealt with under the head 'miscellaneous'.

A chapter is devoted to cottage industries and another to invisible exports such as shipping and tourist traffic.

Commodities which earn dollars are dealt with in detail and certain problems connected with exports to dollar and hard currency countries re-examined. Items covered in this part of the report include jute goods, tea, mica, manganese ore, spices, shellack, hides and skins.

The recommendations generally are designed to increase the total volume of exports so that the balance of payment difficulties which have led to the severe curtailment of imports may be removed.

The report is now under Government's consideration and it is expected that decisions on a number of recommendations of the Committee will be taken before the end of this month.

Goans' Lucky Victory

Gift Goal By Amateurs In Rovers Cup Match

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Goan Sports proved to be lucky winners when they scored an odd goal in three win over Bombay Amateurs in their Rovers Cup encounter this evening at the Cooperage. The match was evenly contested and it was due to a gift goal by Amateurs deep defender Puthran that caused the exist of his side and terminated in a lucky win for the Amateurs.

Amateurs missed opening their account off a fine movement by the right winger when he placed the ball close into goal for Roy to take a shot but it sailed over the cross bar.

Bhoja effected a splendid save when he dived to a well placed corner shot from close in by Cajetan. From another try by Bonnie D'Souza, Bhoja effected another smart save. The Goans were now proving more dangerous and they were unlucky not to have opened their account.

Roy could have made amends for his former lapse by making use of a well placed forward pass by Y. M. Mendon but once again with only to goalie to face he shot over.

Michael Fernandes made a gallant attempt to score, but was infringed with, still he tried but the ball whizzed pass the post dangerously. However, his reward came in the minute that followed when Franklin centred to goalmouth and Michael headed past Bhoja in the twenty-third minute of play.

In the minute before the interval Amateurs restored equality from a grand kick which was well dropped into goal by left outer Salian from about forty yards out and from the side line. Walter D'Souza, the Goan goalkeeper misjudged the flight and was beaten surprisingly.

Crossing over on level terms, the Goans got going early and Lino Mendonca from a difficult angle took a shot off a pass from Michael but it just touched the cross bar and went out of play. The Goans were now dictating terms but they failed to take advantage.

Transferring play the Amateurs gave the Goan defence quite a hard time and Survana once took a shot being well placed, but Walter D'Souza pushed it out. Salian from an off side position which left unnoticed by the referee shot from a free kick pass, but Walter saved well.

Walter D'Souza effected a very clever save from a low placed shot by Y. M. Mendon. The Goans were awarded a free kick which was taken by Vaidya and headed in by Franklin but Bhoja rushed out and Cajetan headed straight into the onrushing goalie.

The Goans earned a gift goal when after trying hard for a leader, Lino Mendonca centred to goalmouth and N. Puthran headed into his own goal five minutes before the end to seal the fate of his side in the Rovers Cup Tournament.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4 p.m.—Karnatak vs Moogaveera 'B' (Karnatak League).

5-30 p.m.—Trades vs Tata (Western India Championship).

St Xavier's College Ground. Parel

3-15 p.m.—Bhim Prakash vs. Azad Bhim 'A' (Georgian Cup).

4-20 p.m.—Rashid's vs St. Xavier's 'A' (Satiranjan Shield)

5-30 p.m.—General Motors vs St. Francis Goans (Satiranjan Shield).

BADMINTON

P. V. M. Gymkhana

10 a.m.—Willingdon vs P.V.M. followed by Bombay Gymkhana vs. Bandra Gymkhana (Lady Colville Cup).

TABLE TENNIS

Islam Gymkhana

3-30 p.m.—Mixed doubles (first and second rounds)

5-30 p.m.—Mens double (first and second rounds).

Swede Heavily Punished

Jack Gardner (left) of Britain punished Nisse Anderson of Sweden heavily in their heavyweight contest in England. The picture shows Gardner sends a straight left to the body of Nisse. The Swedish boxer retired in the sixth round.

TATAS SUCCUMB TO DOCKYARD

Second Division Harwood League At Parel

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tata 'A' received a severe set-back in their quest for premier honours of the second division of the Harwood League when they succumbed to H.M.I. Dockyard and 'A' by a solitary goal scored in the twenty-first minute of play this evening at the St. Xaviers ground Parel.

Dockyard 'A' were deserving winners but had they lost or drawn it would have been their own fault for they threw away not less than six positive sitters. Their forwards failed to take advantage of the numerous scoring opportunities they had and it was rank bad finishing which was responsible for keeping them down to only one goal. In the first eight minutes of play they had four gilt-edged chances of scoring but they were lost by kicking wide.

The teams crossed over on even terms and when it seemed that both teams would share points K. Lefebour scored the match winning goal for Dockyard from a pass by left outer Fernandes with a rasping first-timer.

Earlier in the evening St. Xavier's 'A' received yet another sound thrashing in the same league this time at the hands of India: Gymkhana by six goals to one. Sunderratan registered a hat-trick scoring the second, third and fourth goals for his side while Ragavan two and K. Sundaram one netted the remaining goals. Yusuf reduced the margin of defeat for the Collegians.

Georgian Cup.

In a high scoring match in the Georgian Cup. Dadar Harijans prevailed over Santosh S. C. by six goals to four. Rewa Soma was the most prominent player scoring a hat-trick and besides the first five goals for his side in row while M. Keshav scored the sixth goal. Laxman two, Salve and S. Kamble one each scored for Santosh.

LADY COLVILLE CUP BADMINTON

Dadar Hindu Gymkhana Win Easily

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dadar Hindu Gymkhana beat Y.W.C.A. by two matches to nothing in the Lady Colville Badminton Tournament which is being played at the Princess Victory Mary Gymkhana.

The following were the results:—

Miss Om Kaker (Dadar Hindu Gymkhana) beat Miss Aloo Pavri (Y.W.C.A.) 11—6, 11—0;

Miss O. Kaker and Mrs. Pradhan (Dadar Hindu Gym.) beat Miss M. Mugaseth and Miss P. Bhedwar (Y.W.C.A.) 15—8, 15—9.

COURT ISSUES INJUNCTION

DINAPORE, Sept. 16 (PTI)—The Finals of the Bernard Shield Football Tournament scheduled for this afternoon was postponed pending the decision of a title suit filed in a local court by the Dinapur Friends Club praying that the semi-finals match played on September 13 be adjudicated illegal.

The court had issued an injunction staying the playing of the final till further notice.

CANDOLIM ENTER FINAL

Football At Stadium

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Scoring a goal midway in the initial half, Candolim S. C. beat Arpora S.C. and thus entered the final of the Turner Cup tournament at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday evening.

The game was evenly contested, though at times Candolim were more forceful than their opponents Taking the lead midway in the first half through Mendes, Candolim survived several moments of suspense particularly in the last quarter when in a determined bid to obtain the equaliser Arpora had Candolim defending for survival.

It was due to sound defence work by Candolim that they were able to survive today. Arpora played a clever game, but every time they moved, they were beaten back by a resolute Candolim defence. Candolim now await the winners of Cuncolin-Anjima tie.

Parra Young Boys who met Diogos XI in the second replay of the Goan Boys League final, went down by three clear goals after having almost all the game for three quarters of the initial play. Diogos XI after survival of the early onslaught, made a sweeping move before the interval and took the lead through C. Fernandes against the run of play. Crossing over, they went ahead when L. Fernandes scored off a fine header after Lemos had put in a fine centre. Parra collapsed after this and taking advantage, Diogos scored their third goal through Lemos.

In the opening match of the B. G. A.A. Football Championship, for which 16 teams have been invited, Siolim beat Chinchinim by two goals to nothing. Siolim could have scored more, but relaxed after scoring their first goal in the initial half through F. Noronha.

Chinchinim defence played well, but their forwards failed deplorably and were never impressive Siolim scored then second goal mid way in the second half through F. Noronha who headed in a peach of a goal after Masal Fernandes had put in a fine entre off a flag corner.

There will be no match on Sunday, but on Monday Colva S.C. will meet Navelim S.C. in the B.G.A.A. Football Championship.

U. S. RETAINS RYDER CUP

GANTON (Yorkshire) Sept. 17 (PTI-Reuter)—The United States retained the Professional Golfers' Ryder Cup here today when they beat Britain by seven matches to five.

Britain won the foursomes yesterday by three matches to one but the United States recovered to take the singles by six matches to two today.

Today's results:

(United States names first)

Butch Harrison beat Max Faulkner by eight and seven.

Johnny Palmer lost to James Adams by two and one.

Sam Snead beat Charles Ward by six and five.

Bob Hamilton lost to Dai Rees by six and four.

Clayton Heafner beat Dic Burton by three and two.

Melvin Harbert beat Sam King by four and three.

Jimmy Demaret beat Arthur Lees by seven and six.

Lloyd Mangrum beat Fred Daly by four and three.

ISLAM GYMKHANA TABLE TENNIS

Gallant Display By Miss. K. Juker

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Miss K. Juker taking part in her first open tournament and at all that a youngster gave a splendid display against Miss Jaya Walawalkar, a seeded player, but lost after only a hectic struggle in the Women's Singles of the Islam Gymkhana Open Tournament.

The following were the results:—

FIRST ROUND WOMEN'S SINGLES

Miss J. Walawalkar beat Miss K. Juker 21—15, 21—16;

Miss D. C. Mistry beat Mrs. Bharucha 21—11, 21—18;

Miss P. C. Chanai W/o B. player,

Miss V. Shroff beat Miss R. Fernandes 21—16, 21—15;

Miss T. Mhatre W/o A player,

Miss A. R. Joosab W/o Miss P. K. Irani,

Miss Indu Desai W/o Miss A. Masters,

Miss S. Motiwalla W/o Mrs. A. K. Ghosh,

Mrs. P. Tipnis W/o C. Player.

SECOND ROUND

Miss K. Lotwalla beat Miss M. J. Canteenwalla 21—10, 21—10;

Miss S. Dharap beat Miss B. D'Mello 21—11, 21—23, 21—8;

Miss Indu Desai beat Miss D. C. Mistry 21—8, 21—16;

Miss S. Motiwalla beat Miss T. Mhatre 21—6, 21—11;

Miss P. C. Chinai beat Mrs. P. Tipnis 21—12, 21—19;

Miss J. Walawalkar beat Miss V. Shroff 21—13, 21—18;

Mrs. B. Cama W/o Miss D. Munshi.

JUNIOR SINGLES FIRST ROUND

M. D. Parker beat A. G. Phadke 22—20, 21—14;

K. K. Karanjia beat E. C. Baria 21—16, 17—21, 25—23;

D. N. Chopra beat R. Juker 16—21, 21—16, 21—9;

M. L. Lulla beat J. N. Joshi 21—12, 21—16;

I. R. Joosab beat P. K. Biswas 21—10, 21—11;

J. C. Parikh beat V. D. Parker 21—18, 21—18;

S. E. Dastoor beat A. Parikh 21—4, 21—8;

A. Dossa beat M. G. Shah 21—15, 21—17;

FIRST ROUND WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Miss B. Cama and Miss D. C. Mistry beat Miss R. Fernandes and Miss B. D'Mello 21—11, 21—11;

Miss A. Masters and Miss P. Billimoria W/o "B" Pair.

Miss P. K. Irani and Miss Indu Desai W/o "A" Pair.

Miss T. Mhatre and Miss K. Juker W/o Miss Z. Basrai and Miss N. Barma

SECOND ROUND WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Mrs. M. Bharucha and Mrs. G. Nasikwalla beat Miss M. J. Canteenwalla and Miss G. N. Mistry 21—15, 21—8;

Miss S. Dharap and Miss J. Walawalkar beat Miss S. Shroff and Miss K. Lotwalla 21—19, 21—17;

Miss P. K. Irani and Miss Indu Desai W/o Miss A. Masters and Miss P. Billimoria.

Mrs. B. Cama and Mrs D. C. Mistry beat Miss T. Mhatre and Miss K. Juker 21—11, 21—6;

Poona Races

GAMBLE FOR LOVE TASTES DEFEAT

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Saturday.

One of our foremost riders, Kheem Singh, was considered to be out of the saddle at to-day's races having sustained slight injury at the preparatory spurts but he did don silk and steered two winners Neola and Sweetie Shah during the day. The polished rider, who perhaps undertook his day's commitments in the day's feature, the Gimcrack Stake's on the unbeaten Gamble for Love was the saddest person on the course. When she miserably placed a minor third letting down big army of supporters. The timing recorded for the event was extremely poor and punters did not hesitate to confidently support her in view of Kheem Singh's fluent win on Neola earlier in the day. The shining Philosopher filly disputed the lead with Pride of Hindustan till midway and fell out of the fray after figuring like a comfortable winner over the last furlong. The winner Kennereth was third till the two but was travelling fastest at the end Kheem Singh though not at his best here was not seen at any bad advantage but his mount failed to respond below the distance to the vigorous call and flogging.

I cannot definitely say that the Philosopher filly was beaten fair and square under conditions as already mentioned but I hope to see her record her fifth win when next engaged, not perhaps at Poona. Her failure I cannot in any way be considered to inadequate assistance from the saddle as Kheem Singh later in the evening was fit and steered Sweetie Shah to comfortable victory.

Pandu Khade looked like losing the race on fancied Little John in the Kamshet Plate below the distance but he sustained to last by a neck as a result of remarkable horsemanship at the critical end.

The day's honours fell on Trainer Rylands who saddled two winners, Morning and Down South while Jockey Kheem Singh alone registered a double.

The treble event pool was solved by as many as 264 persons, who, each collected Rs. 208-8-0

The following are the results:—

Following are the results of the Fifth Day of Poona Races held today:

THE BADLAPUR PLATE (One Mile one Furlong.

MORNING (Mr. B. A. Thorstenson) 9-2 R. Bhosle 1
JAI MALHAR (The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior) 7-11 Devaney 2
PROVE IT (Mr. Sion F. Nessim) 8-6 P. Khade 3
MIDINETTE (Mr. Hugo Wachsmann) 7-9 J. Bhosle 4
Not run: Khyber.
Won by 3/4 length, 3/4 length, 4 lengths.
Time: 2 mins. 1 sec.
Tote: Rs. 49 for Win, Rs. 15/- 14/- 13/- for Places.
Winner trained by P. Rylands.

THE SHIVAJI PLATE (Six Furlongs).

LOCHINVAR (Mr. Pali H. Mehta) 8-12 S. Chavan 1
THUNDERER (Mr. K. M. Modi) 8-12 P. Khade 2
PAR EXCELLENCE (Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla) 8-12 Amir Ahmed) 3
PURAT (Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot) 8-12 Devaney 4
Not run: Triple Alliance, Marhaba and Past the Post.
Won by Shd., 2 1/4 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 16 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 21 for Win, Rs. 12, Rs. 14 and Rs. 14 for Places.
Winner trained by Dinshaw.

THE SALPA PLATE (DIV. II) (Six Furlongs)

DOWN SOUTH (Mrs. A. L. Hutson) 8-10 D'Monte 1
UNTAMED PRINCE (Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot) 8-2 R. Kadam (dead heat) 1
BARA MULLA (M/s Sultan N. Dossa and Esmail Mahomed) 8-13 Purtusingh 3
MAH KHURSHID (Mr. Rustom G. Irani) 8-0 Aurobinda 4
Not run: Gay Count and Khushroo.
Won by dead heat, 2-1/2 lengths and short head.
Time: 1 min. 17 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 39 for Win on Down South and Rs. 21 on Untamed Prince. Rs. 23 for place on Down South and Rs. 16 on Untamed Prince. Rs. 17 for place on Bara Mulla.
Winner trained by P. Rylands and V. Powar.

THE SALPA PLATE (Div. I) (Six Furlongs)

NEOLA (Mr. R. J. Gazdar) 9-3 Kheemsingh 1
GREAT LADY (Mr. M. R. Agarwal) 8-13 P. Khade 2
MARLOW (Mr. A. H. Wadia) 8-10 Jagdesh 3
CARPALA (Mrs. and Mr. Justice) 8-10 Amir Ahmed 4
Not run: Ajinkya Tara II.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 1/4 length and neck.
Time: 1 min. 16-3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 23 for Win, Rs 13 Rs. 16 and Rs. 16 for Places.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE GIMCRACK STAKES: One Mile

KENNERETH (Mr. A. J. Moshi) 9-0 N. Dar 1
PRINCE OF MAHAD (M/s Kolte and Ahmed Abbas) 8-11 Mullsingh 2
GAMBLE FOR LOVE (M/s Ahmedbhoy and Wadia) 9-4 Kheemsingh 3
PLAY ON (Rao Saheb D. K. Parker) 8-11 P. Khade 4
Not run: Deuce of Clubs and Summer Lightning.
Won by 1/2 length, short head, and 3 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 45-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 97 for Win, Rs. 16 Rs. 11 and Rs. 11 for Places.
Winner trained by Dinshaw Noshirwan.

THE KAMSHET PLATE (one and quarter miles)

LITTLE JOHN (Mr. Shapoor A. Irani) 8-12 P. Khade 1
ROYAL MANTLE (Mr. Rahimkhan Ebrahim Khan) 8-7 B. Khalil .. 2
DRAGON SEED (Mr. K. M. Modi) 6-13 Devaney 3
STYLISH LADY (Maharani Chimnabai of Baroda) 8-1 S. Chavan 4
Not run: Shubh Luxmi and Once Again.
Won by: Neck, Neck and 1/2 length.
Time: 2 min. 12-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 38 for Win, Rs. 16, Rs. 70 and Rs. 27 for Places.
Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE KASARA PLATE (Seven Furlongs).

SHAN-E-HIND (The Maharani Scindia of Gwalior and Mrs. R. S. Tirodkar) 9-3 Kasbekar 1
TAKE ON (Mr. Syed Amjad Ali) 7-7 G Chavan 2
ZAM ZAM (Messrs. Shah and Ahmedbhoy) 8-0 Kheemsingh 3
COUP D'ETAT (Mrs. and Mr. Justice) 7-7 Devaney 4
All ran.
Won by Head, Head and 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 29 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 47 for Win, Rs. 20, Rs. 35 and Rs. 18 for Places.
Winner trained by Major V. M. Lad.

THE CLUB PLATE (DIV. I) (Six Furlongs)

SWEETIE SHAH (Mr. Syed Amjad Ali) 8-11 Kheemsingh 1
GENTLE WHISPER (Mrs. Clara Hill) 8-9 S. Chavan 2
GANG BHUP (Mr. Das Daga) 7-13 Din Mohd. 3
FLYING PRINCESS (Mr. W. L. Meier) 8-13 Duffy 4
Not run: Vagabond Queen.
Won by: 3 lengths, 3 lengths and 1 1/4 length.
Time: 1 min. and 15 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 33 for Win, Rs. 15, Rs. 17 and Rs. 26 for Places.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE CLUB PLATE (DIV. II) (Six Furlongs).

WHO'S THAT (Mr. A. Akbar) 8-5 Purtusingh 1
STAR SAPHIRE (Mr. Eve) 8-5 S. Chavan 2
SON OF A GUN (M/s. C. J Shah and Ahmedbhoy) 8-7 Kheemsingh 3
BEAUTIFUL (Mrs. F. Malone and Rajah of Ramnad) 8-12 P. Khade 4
Not run: Rukshna, Peppermint.
Won by: Short head, 3 lengths and 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 15 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 105 for Win, Rs. 20, Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 for Places.
Winner trained by Ebrahim Mahomed.

Daily treble pool 264 tickets each paying Rs. 208/8/- only.

MADAN AND BOSE IN TWO FINALS

Calcutta Open Hard Court Tennis Championships

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17. (PTI): K. B. Madan, last year's champion, reached the Open Singles Final of the Calcutta Hard Court Tennis Championship beating Mahinder Singh in the unfinished semi-final today, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3, the last set which stood at 5—5 when the game was postponed started anew and Madan by superior court craft got the better of his opponent. He will meet Sumant Misra, India's No. one, in the singles final.

Madan also reached the open mixed doubles final in partnership with Mrs. S. R. Modi by beating P. N. Murti and Mrs. Cargin.

Dilip K. Bose, in partnership with Mr. Umfreville and Mahinder Singh reached the open mixed doubles and Men's doubles final, respectively. In mixed doubles final, they will meet K. B. Madan and Mrs. S. R. Modi and Sumant C. Misra and P. N. Murti in the open men's doubles final.

MAXIM-MILLS BOUT IN NOVEMBER

World Lightweight Fight To Be Staged In London

NEW YORK, Sept. 16, (PTI-Reuter): Freddie Mills, world lightheavyweight champion is likely to defend his title against Joey Maxim, champion, in November in London.

Jack Colomons, British promoter, on leaving New York for London by air last night said that he had the contract for the fight "in his pocket"

Solomons added that although Jack Karens had signed for Maxim to meet Mills, he himself had not yet agreed to the contract, because some conditions had still to be met

"If certain things can be arranged the bout will take place on November 15, in London", he said.

Solomons also stated that a match he had been trying to make for London in October between Dave Sands, Australian holder of the Empire middleweight title, and Rocky Graziano, former world champion, was "out now."

Graziano, he said had a bad eye as a result of a fight on Wednesday with Charley Fusari and this would keep him out of the ring for a month.

After watching Graziano beat Fusari in ten rounds, Solomons was convinced that Sands could beat Graziano "or any other middleweight in the world."

Solomons was in New York for just over 48 hours and he said he had been beseiged by American managers wishing to arrange fights in London for their boxers.

"Every manager in America seems to want to send his fighters to England", said Solomons. My hotel room has been crowded with them twenty hours out of every twenty-rour.

"It looks very good for British boxing. I think the 1949/50 season is going to be one of the best we have ever had."

He said his visit had been "very successful" but added that he could not disclose too many of his plans at present. He did announce, however, that Arthur King, Canadian holder of the Empire lightweight title, had agreed to defend his title against an opponent to be named.

Calcutta Football Prizegiving

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17 (PTI)—The I.F.A. Shield and League trophies were distributed to the winners, the East Bengal Club, at a special prizegiving ceremony held at the Great Eastern Hotel today.

Dr. S. K. Gupta, President of the I.F.A. presided over the function and Maj.-Gen. S. B. S. Roy, G.O.C., Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, distributed the trophies.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Gupta said that they would have a stadium in Calcutta in the near future and expressed the hope that the foundation of the stadium would be laid during the coming cold weather.

Referring to the I.F.A. Shield Tournament Dr. Gupta said that in future no contesting team would be allowed to postpone the game on grounds of unpreparerness as had been the case with regard to the Final of the I.F.A. Shield this year. He praised the Armed Forces teams and hoped that they would follow the football tradition of the British forces.

Proposing a vote of thanks, Mr. Pankaj Gupta, the acting secretary of the I.F.A. said that as Mr. M. Dutta-Roy, the secretary, had now returned to the city fully restored to health from England, he would take over the charge from Mr. Gupta immediately.

Arrested On Suspicion

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 17. (PTI): Shirafuddin, an original resident of Phillaur, who had left for Pakistan during the partition days was arrested here on Thursday. He was arrested because his movements, it was stated, aroused suspicion.

TRAINING DISPLACED WOMEN

Nagpur To Start Home

NAGPUR, September 17. (PTI): A displaced women's home will be opened at Nagpur this week to give training in several cottage industries to over 200 displaced women, with a view to making them self-supporting. Displaced women, who have no relatives, and helpless widows from the various camps would be given training at this centre

Out of the eight camps in the province with a population of over 65,000 displaced persons at the end of June last, 32,000 have so far been sent to various rehabilitation centres, where they are being absorbed in the general life of the community

The Government propose to convert four of the eight camps into townships capable of accommodating 2,000 families of about 10,000 persons. The other camps will be closed down on October 31, when relief doles will be discontinued. Such of these displaced persons, who are not "dispersed" before October 31, will be provided temporary shelter, but would not be given relief though they would have all the rights, privileges and obligations of the citizens of this province.

U.N.C.I.P. DISCUSS INDIA'S MEMO

SRINAGAR, Sept. 16 (P.T.I.): The Kashmir Commission met here today and discussed for 90 minutes Government of India's memorandum giving clarifications sought by its Chairman Mr. MacAtee and vice Chairman M. Leguzsemon.

Government of India's memorandum of about four pages is understood to have given detailed explanation regarding their attitude on the question of arbitration.

Mr. MacAtee today reported to the Commission details of his talks with Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, Secretary General of the Indian Government External Affairs

The Commission is likely to move down to Delhi in a week's time after announcing its next step which is expected to be known in a day or two.

The commission is also, as on previous occasions, expected to make a detailed statement on the Kashmir question.

DENTAL SURGEONS HONOURED

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Dental Surgeons of Bombay and the members of the Provincial Branch of the All-India Dental Association entertained four Dental Surgeons for receiving the honour of F. D. S. (Fellowship of Dental Surgery) from the Royal College of Surgeons, England. The dental surgeons are: Dr. R. Ahmed of Calcutta, Dr. N. N. Bery of New Delhi, Dr. V. M. Desai of Bombay and Dr. H. P. Moolgaokar of Bombay.

Dr. R. Ahmed is the founder of the first Dental College in Calcutta and was the first President of the All India Dental Association. Dr. N. N. Bery is the President-elect of the All India Dental Association and the Vice-President of the Dental Council of India. Dr. V. M. Desai is the Principal and founder of the Nair Dental College of Bombay and Dr. H. P. Moolgaokar is the senior professor of the Sir Currimbhai Ebrahim Memorial Dental College of Bombay.

The President of the Provincial Branch of the All India Dental Association Dr. J. D. Kapadia eulogized the services rendered by these stalwarts of the Dental profession to the cause of dental education and the advancement of dental science in India.

Dr. S. K. Mazumdar the President of the All India Dental Association paid tribute to these Dental Surgeons for the meritorious services rendered to the profession and the public. Adequate replies were given by the Honoured Guests.

Madras To Ban Cow-Slaughter

MADRAS, Sept. 17. (UPI): The Madras Government would shortly introduce a legislation prohibiting cow-slaughter in the province. This was disclosed today by Mr. K. Chandramauli, Minister for Local Administration.

The Minister, inaugurating the South Indian Cattle Welfare Conference, dwelt on the need for the welfare and protection of cattle, especially of cows.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8-

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LOANS & MORTGAGES

For loan on easy terms please contact Mohindra Bros. Keseri Bagh. Amritsar 1045

PUBLIC NOTICES

TRAINING OF CIVILIAN PROBATIONARY NURSES IN MILITARY HOSPITALS

MINISTRY OF Defence: Office of D.G.A.F.M.S. A limited number of vacancies are available for training as Probationer Nurses in Military Hospitals, Poona and Delhi and candidates who fulfil the following conditions are eligible to apply (a) Must be women (unmarried or widows without encumberances) between the ages of 18 and 30 years on 1 Oct. 1949 (b) Must be nationals of the Dominion of India by birth or domicile or a subject of a State which has acceded to the Dominion of India or persons in whose favour a declaration of eligibility has been or may be issued by the Government of India. Non-Muslims of Pakistan who migrated to India on or before 30 Sept. 1948 with the intention of permanently settling down in India will be treated as persons of Indian domicile. (c) Must have passed Senior Cambridge or Matriculation Examination. (d) Must produce satisfactory reference of character (e) Must sign a contract undertaking to serve in the Army in the IMNS for a minimum period of 5 years on obtaining State Registration after successfully completing the prescribed training. During training period Probationers will in addition to free accommodation, messing, uniform allowance and travelling concessions, be granted a stipend in the scale of Rs 30-5-40 Application forms etc and full details regarding the terms and conditions of training can be obtained from the D.G.A.F.M.S. Ministry of Defence 'F' Block, New Delhi to whom the completed applications together with necessary documents should be forwarded so as to reach not later than 15 October 1949

5646

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

TENDERS are invited in prescribed forms in duplicate and in sealed covers for the construction of a battery of rapid gravity filters at Pulta Pumping Station (14 miles from Calcutta and North of Barrackpore) in connection with the augmentation of filtered water supply in the city (Contract No. 1) and will be received by the 2nd Deputy Executive Officer on the 15th October 1949 upto 12 noon.

The contract has been divided into two parts, viz.,:—

CONTRACT NO. 1A—Relating to construction of plants, filtered chambers, effluent flumes, electric installation etc.

CONTRACT NO. 1B—Relating to supply and installation of plant and filtering media.

Tenderers may submit tenders for Contract No. 1 as a whole or for either of the Contracts No. 1A and 1B separately. Earnest money, either in cash or in Municipal debentures (Rs. 8,000/- for Contract No 1A and Rs. 10,000/- for Contract No. 1B) must be deposited with the Corporation Treasury 1 day before the date of opening the tenders. In case of cheques, tenderers must deposit it at least 3 working days before the date of opening the tenders.

Prescribed tender forms draft agreement and specifications and drawings may be had from the Keeper of Records, Central Municipal Office Buildings, at the following rate:—

Price of specification draft agreement and tender forms Rs. 25/- per set.

Price of drawing ...Rs. 75/- per set.

Other particulars may be had from the Chief Engineer's Office, Central Municipal Office Buildings, Calcutta, during office hours.

S. GHOSHAL.
Secretary.

13-9-49 5770

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

INDIAN MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

Applications are invited from State Registered Female Nurses for appointment in the Indian Military Nursing Service (Temporary) in the rank of Sisters. Candidates must be State Registered Nurses qualified medical and surgical nursing of men, women and children, and must be midwifery trained. Candidates must be nationals of the Indian Union or of States acceded to India. They must be unmarried or widows without children between the ages of 21 and 35 years. Pay Rs. 225-10-275 plus dearness allowance of Rs. 40 per month. An initial uniform allowance of Rs. 300 and a uniform upkeep allowance of Rs. 120 per year thereafter will be admissible. Free furnished quarters with allied services will be provided. They will be required to live in the Sisters Messes in all Stations. Appointment will be made in the first instance for a period of one year, subject to renewal of contract every year until such time as their services are required. They will be eligible to apply for regular commissions in the I. M. N. S. if they fulfil the requisite conditions.

Application Forms can be had from the Director General of Armed Forces Medical Services, Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India, New Delhi. The last date for receipt of applications will be 31st October 1949.

5710

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	12	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	4	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	11	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	6	0
2 1/2 per cent 1960	99	6	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	4	0
2 3/4 per cent 1978	95	12	0
3 per cent non terminable	97	4	0
3 per cent Con.	97	4	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	14	0
3 per cent 1953-55	102	0	0
3 per cent 1957	101	5	0
3 per cent 1959-61	100	13	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	3	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	2	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	10	0
3 1/2 per cent 1960-70	110	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	102	0	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-60	110	8	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	114	4	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 per cent Bombay 1962	98	15	0
2 3/4 per cent C. P. 1961	97	0	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	0	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	6	0
3 per cent Bombay 1956	100	6	0
3 per cent Punjab 1949	100	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	6	0
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent N.W.F. 1952	98	2	0
3 per cent U. P. 1961-68	99	12	0
4 per cent B.P.T.	110	12	0
3 1/4 Municipal	100	11	0
4 per cent B. Municipality	110	8	0
5 per cent Bombay Municipality 1959	114	0	0
3 per cent B. Municipal 1954	114	0	0
3 per cent B. Municipal 1950	107	0	0

Exports Of Brassware And Ivory To U.K.

The Government of India has received intimation that the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom has agreed to permit the import into that country, during the remainder of the current year, of brassware, artistic woodware and ivory goods to the extent of £1,500, £2,000 and £2,000 respectively in value.

Indian exporters are free to dispatch these goods to the U. K. upto these limits.

While no licence under the export trade control regulations is necessary, intending exporters should ensure before effecting shipments that their consignees in the U. K. have obtained the necessary import licences.—U. P. I.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Sept 17

Owing to no arrivals of Sugar for the last three days, it is decided to release daily 1,500 bags. Inferior quality was quoted at *Rs. 96* while Bazar quality was placed at Rs. 98-14.

RAINS CHECK U. S. COTTON CROP MOVEMENT

Short Covering Imports Steadiness In Wall Street

NEW YORK, Sept. 16

Prices fluctuated narrowly throughout the morning apparently awaiting fresh trading incentives. While the unsettling labour situation and Washington reports that the Government may place some of its surplus cotton on the market to meet the mill needs for grades temporarily in short supply attracted some attention, it was not a market feature.

The C C C reports crop loans upto September 8th at 4,493 bales. In the afternoon continued bullish textile news, reported rains over much of the belt checking crop movement and hedges together with routine trade buying brought a steady close. Sales were approximately 80,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

October	29 98—02
December	29 83+01
March	29.77+04
May	29.69+04
July	29.15+08
Middling spot	31 03—12

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	29.90—07
December	29.74—02
March	29.71+03
May	29.60+02
Middling spot	30.00—05

New York Cotton October highest 30.04 at 12-11. Lowest 29.96 at 10-09 hours.

WALL STREET MARKET

Wall Street week-end covering which developed on the Stock market during afternoon dealings resulted in a steady close today. Initially, activity was limited with prices showing a predominance of fractional losses. Industrials were mainly affected while Oils averaged lower despite the firmness of the fuel oil price structure and the increase in Texas allowable crude production in October. Numerous traders were exercising extreme caution in view of the approaching week-end and the darkening labour situation.

Some feared a strike call was imminent in the southern coalfields while the President of the United Steel Workers Union ordered a wage policy group meeting on September 21 in Pittsburgh—four days before the expiry of the strike deadline extension. The swing in sentiment during the afternoon was the result of a report that the Federal Mediation Director Cyrus Ching might invite the Steel Companies and the Union to a meeting in an effort to avert a nation-wide steel stoppage.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.

American Telephone and Telegraph	143-1/8
Amerex Holding Co.	30
Anaconda Copper Mining	27-1/4
Chase National Bank	36
Sinclair Oil Corporation	24
Forestone Tyre	46-3/4
General Electric	38
General Motors	63-1/8
Ingersoll Rand	66-1/2 bid
International Nickel of Canada "A"	28-1/8
National City Bank	41-3/4
New York Central Rail Road	10-5/8
Socony Vacuum Oil	16-3/4
Texas Corporation	60-3/4
Union Carbide	39-1/4
U. S. Smelting and Refining	39-1/2
U. S. Steel Common	23-3/8
Western Union	15-1/8

The highest and lowest U. S. steel trading prices were 23-1/2 and 23-1/8 respectively.

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 1,160,000.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

Previous Closing	29.98
Today's Opening	29.98
Difference	Nil
Today's Closing	29.90
Difference	—8

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Forward Asoj	156	10
Gold Forward Asoj	110	0
Silver Bullion	158	0
Gold Ready	112	8
Sovereign	74	8

TRADING IN COTTON

The local Cotton market will close at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st instant.

City Markets

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 17.

The local Bullion market was quietly steady today with moderate business passing. Today being Saturday there were no Silver sales and the Bank has invited tenders for 500 bars on Monday.

In the Forward market Aso delivery Silver opened at Rs. 157-4 and declined at 156-12 under moderate liquidation. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 158-8.

Forward Gold for Aso delivery opened at Rs. 109-8 and improved at Rs. 109-10 and later quietened at Rs. 109-6. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 112-8 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	158	4	0
Aso dely.	156	12	0
Ready Gold	113	0	0
Aso dely	110	0	0

SHARE MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept 17.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today but the General Sentiment was business. Privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1435/- and Indian Irons around Rs. 29/-. Scindias were also firm at Rs. 14/14.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

Exactly at 1-15 p.m. transactions in 1949-50 cotton crop began today in the trading room of the East India Cotton Association, several in view of Controls, outside participation is not likely to increase and the attendance was then mostly comprising of jobbers and few members.

February delivery opened at Rs. 607/- and advanced at Rs. 611/- while May delivery opened at Rs. 595/- and advanced at Rs. 598/-.

February Contract advanced at Rs. 612-8 and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I. C. C. February	611	0	0
I. C. C. May	599	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 608 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 17

The market was quietly steady. Quotations were as under:—

Groundnuts Quality	43	8	0
Groundnuts Madras	42	12	0
Groundnuts Bold	42	12	0
Groundnuts Oil	23	6	0
Groundnuts November	36	4	0
Groundnuts December	36	0	0
Groundnuts January	33	0	0
Linseed	32	12	0
Linseed Oil	19	8	0

Mr. B. M. Bhuta Passes Away

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The "Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the untimely death on Friday of Mr. Balwant M. Bhuta of Messrs. Bhuta and Co. the well-known firm of oilseeds merchants. Returning from his native place Sihor in Bhavnagar State only three days back, he developed serious heart trouble which proved fatal. He was by temperament of a jovial nature and leaves behind him two sons and three daughters, two brothers, a large family and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. The Uthamna ceremony took place at Bhuto Bungiow, Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon which was largely attended by leading businessmen and Congress workers.

International Bank Loans

EXPECTED INCREASE IN VOLUME

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The United Nations Security construction and Development will increase the volume of loans to its member countries in the coming year, Mr. Eugene R. Black, the Bank's President, predicted today.

An increasing proportion, he told reporters, would go to finance the industrial and agricultural development of backward countries, in harmony with the so-called "four point" orogramme of President Truman.

The bank placed heaviest emphasis at the start on reconstruction of the war damaged economies of Europe. It has lent 716,000,000 dollars to date, of which 191,000,000 dollars was approved in the past year.

Mr. Black disclosed that "several countries" had volunteered to release part of the funds which they had subscribed to the bank's capital — to make loans to other countries.

This would not add a great amount to the bank's lending resources, Mr. Black said, but was an encouraging development which "more and more emphasises the international character of the Bank".

INDIA SATISFIED, SAYS DESHMUKH

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, (PTI-Reuter): India was well satisfied with the general policies of the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund, Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, new Chairman of Governors of both organisations said today. Sir Chintaman, Governor for India of the Bank and the fund, told a press conference that their policies had "stood the test of a full and free discussion" at the joint annual meeting here this week.

Replying to questions, he added that he did not think it would be necessary to call an extraordinary meeting of the bank and fund before next year's annual meeting, which will be held in Paris.

Sir Chintaman Deshmukh addressing the Joint Board of Governors after India's election to fill the posts of Chairman of the Bank and fund in 1950, expressed "deep appreciation of the honour you have done my country".

"The privilege of presiding over the deliberations of these sister institutions—which have such a vital part to play in international economic monetary cooperation—is one which we shall value greatly."

Violations By Greece Alleged

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 16 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Yugoslavia and Albania have complained to the United Nations of further alleged violations of their territory by Greece. it was announced here today.

Memorial Plaque To Bernadotte

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 16 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Members of the United Nations Security Council today attended a brief ceremony at which a memorial plaque to the Late Count Folke Bernadotte, Palestine Mediator, was unveiled at the United Nations Headquarters

Johore Honour For Malay President

SINGAPORE, Sept. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. E. E. C. Thuraisingham, President of the Ceylon Federation of Malaya, today received the Order of the Crown of Johore from the Sultan of Johore, one of the States of the Malay Federation.

At the same time Johore's highest title of "Dato" was conferred on him and on the founder President of the Malay Chinese Association, Tan Cheng Lock.

Mr. Thuraisingham is also Chairman of the Malaya's Communities Liaison Committee, founded on the initiative of Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, Commissioner General for South-East Asia.

The British-owned "Straits Times" greeted the awards as "symbolic of the new conception of Malayan nationality", in which the communities of Malaya were moving with caution but vision towards commonground.

PROHIBITION OF BOGUS ADVERTISEMENTS

Mr. Karandikar Opposes Legislation

POONA, September 17 (PTI): Discussion was resumed today in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on a non-official resolution moved by Mr. F. B. Dabhi asking Government to undertake legislation to prohibit the publication of bogus and obscene advertisements, and those relating to astrological prophecies and also of charms in newspapers and magazines.

Speaking as a former editor of a newspaper, Mr. S. L. Karandikar said it was wrong to ask the editor of a newspaper to scrutinise every advertisement before it was put in his paper. The editor was pressed for time and this added responsibility would only result in his paper not coming out on time. Besides, he said it was also wrong to assume that an editor was fully aware of the bogus or obscene nature of everything that appeared in his paper.

GOVT. PROMISES?

For that matter of fact, he asked, were not the election manifestos and promises given at the time of elections by the political parties bogus? If the Government benches considered carefully what they had promised, and compared it with their achievements they would find that Government had not fulfilled many of the promises they had made.

Mr. Karandikar was also of the view that society would not be reformed by stopping such advertisements in newspapers as long as conditions in society were such that the advertisers could exploit at least some members of the society. He felt that it was wrong policy to ask Government to introduce legislation for every social reform.

SELF HELP BEST

The more and more they depended on Government for social reforms, the less and less self-reliant the society would turn, and on the other hand they would only encourage totalitarian tendencies in Government. Government, he said, also stood to lose a part of their income through Advertisement Tax by such legislation and the paper itself a source of income.

Earlier Mr. M. D. Joshi, supporting the resolution, said it was time Government stepped in to control such advertisements which did great disservice and harm to society.

GANDHIJI QUOTED

Mr. Lallubhai Makanji quoted writings of Mahatma Gandhi in support of the resolution. Mr. Harishankar Raval wanted that such advertisements should not also appear in cinema slides, pamphlets or on public street advertisements boards and moved an amendment to that effect.

GET AT CULPRITS

Mr. R. B. Ghorpade, Editor of the Marathi daily 'Sakal' said it would be better to get at the 'culprits' who sent in such advertisements than hold the Editor responsible for its circulation.

It was not possible to set up a Board on the lines of the 'Film Censor Board' to control such advertisements as they could not be sent in for 'pre-view'. It was also not a wise policy to entrust the work of checking such advertisements to an officer appointed by Government.

Mr. G. W. Joshi in supporting the resolution said that the present law was inadequate to deal with all unwanted advertisements and referred to the acquittal by the Bombay High Court of an Editor for publishing an advertisement entitled Drink Like A Man.'

It was not also fair, he said, to compare the Congress election manifesto to bogus advertisement and impute that the Congress Party was not implementing its promises.

Mr. Babubhai Patel said though he was a regular reader of newspapers such advertisements had not drawn his attention. He wondered as to how such advertisements received so much attention from members and not the Government press notes published in newspapers explaining the various schemes of the Government. He suggested that governments should take the help of those members who has studied the problem and enact legislation accordingly.

Discussion on the resolution had not concluded when the House adjourned till Monday.

MILK SHOPKEEPER ASSAULTED

BOMBAY, Saturday: Two persons who assaulted a milk shopkeeper and decamped with a money box containing Rs. 150 were arrested by the Police and produced before Mr. R. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Court, today.

It was stated by the Maharbouri Police that Parshuram Dhondita and Laxman Mahadeo, residents of the Falkland Road picked a quarrel with a milkshop keeper yesterday. As the situation grew tense, arguments gave place to abuses.

Suddenly, the accused, it was alleged, assaulted the milk shopkeeper and hurled stones at him. Laxman caught hold of him, and Parshuram and an another accomplice, Balu broke open the shop and decamped with a money box containing Rs. 150.

The accused were allowed bail by the Magistrate today.

ACCIDENTAL FALL: BUSINESSMAN DEAD

As a result of an accidental fall from the third floor of his residence at Karwar Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. J. K. Karaka, a businessman of the city, died instantaneously. It is stated that Karaka was standing near a widow on the third floor when he slipped and fell down on the road.

CHARGED WITH CHEATING

Amershi Deoshi was arrested by the Dongri Police yesterday on a charge of cheating a businessman to the tune of Rs. 1,000.

Producing the accused before Mr. M Nasrullah, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court today, the Policea stated that he along with Shamji Pashu purchased jaggery for Rs. 1,000. They made a part payment of Rs. 300 in cheque to the business. But it was alleged the cheque was dishonoured by the bank.

Deoshi was put under arrest yesterday, while his accomplice is still absonding. The accused was allowed bail by the Magistrate.

500 Workers On Strike

About 500 workers of Foster and Company, Limited, Worli, went on strike this morning as a protest against the alleged dismissal of a senior officer of the Engineering Department of the firm yesterday.

The strikers have demanded the immediate re-instatement of the officer, who, they maintain, has been dismissed by the management without any substantial reason.

Nutrition Advisory Body

BOMBAY, Saturday: The following persons have been appointed an non-official members on the Permanent Nutrition Advisory Committee constituted by the Government of Bombay in October last:

Doctors K. S. Mhaskar and H. V. Tilak, Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Mothers and Children Welfare Society; Dr. B. C. Das Gupta, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality; Miss K. Khandvala, Secretary, Bombay Municipal Schools Committee; and Dr. Mrs. Kamala Bhoota, of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Maulana Mohomad Mian, General Secretary, All-India Jamiat-e-Ulema and Mufti Atiqur Rahman of Delhi, the two remaining members of the Government of India's Goodwill Mission for Hedjaz, sailed this afternoon for Jeddah by s.s. "Muhammadi"

The industrial dispute between the Structural Engineering Works, Limited, Bombay, and its workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. I. G. Thakore.

C. P. Govt. To Take Over Private Forests

BILL FOR NEXT ASSEMBLY SESSION

NAGPUR, September 17, (PTI): The Central Provinces and Berar Government will introduce a bill in the Provincial Legislative Assembly, when it begins its autumn session on October 5, enabling the Government to take over private forests under state control and management, it was officially stated.

The bill is only intended to secure proper conservation and exploitation of private forests and the net profits would be payable to the owners

The total area of private forests in the province is 15,834,000 acres as against 23,908,000 acres of Government forests.

The total forest area being nearly 48 per cent. of the area of the province.

It is stated that private forests, with a few exceptions in certain jagirs, have generally been over-exploited and they have become very poor

To plan a long-range rational forest policy, the provincial Government. Had also appointed a forest policy committee whose report is expected to be ready before the end of October next.

Missing Plane Sighted

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17 (P.T.I.): Reported missing since Wednesday morning, a single-engined five-seater Norseman aircraft was sighted yesterday by a rescue plane the beach at Putney island, about 80 miles from here

The two crew of the missing plane, Captain Harold Anderson, pilot, and Captain Daniel Beard, co-pilot were safe and have since been flown back to Calcutta.

The Norseman took off from Dum Dum at seven on Wednesday morning for Rangoon where it was to be delivered to a prospective purchaser. After about an hour's flight, the plane developed a leak in the petrol feed pipe when it was over the Sunderbans. Captain Anderson first tried to return to Duf Dum but later gave up the attempt which he considered hazardous and decided to land on Putney island.

The missing plane was located by the pilot of a Gruman Goose amphibian aircraft which landed on the island and brought the co-pilot to Calcutta first. Later in the afternoon, the pilot of the rescue plane accompanied by the brother of the stranded pilot, Captain Anderson, flew to the island in another aircraft with supplies of food and petrol. The Norseman, it is stated, will be flown to Rangoon after the leak in its petrol feed pipe is repaired and aircraft refuelled.

Italia Aviators Overdue

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (PTI-Reuter)—United States Coastguards cutters and aircraft today began a lookout for the two Italian aviators, Brondello and Barioglio, crossing the Atlantic in a light plane. Their landing here was well overdue.

DR. S. K. MAZUMDAR FELICITATED

Services Rendered To Dental Profession

BOMBAY, Saturday: Dr. S. K. Mazumdar the Dental Surgeon of Calcutta has been deputed by the Dental Council of India to inspect the Sir Currimbhai Ebrahim Memorial Dental College and the Nair Dental College.

On the occasion of his visit to Bombay he was entertained at a dinner by the members of the Provincial Branch of the All India Dental Association at the Taj Mahal Hotel on September 15.

The President of the Provincial Branch Dr. J. D. Kapadia felicitated and appreciated the services of Dr. Mazumdar rendered in the cause of dental education and the dental profession. The dental profession of India owes a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. S. K. Mazumdar for doing pioneer work in the foundation of the All India Dental Association and the establishment of the Dental Act.

STORWEL
Regd.
A Godrej CREATION
गोदरेज
EVOLVED THROUGH SEVERAL IMPROVE-MENTS BY GODREJ : THE LEADER IN SECURITY ENGINEERING – THE FIRST TO MANUFACTURE AND POPULARISE STEEL CUPBOARDS IN OUR COUNTRY. THIS MARVEL OF MASS MANUFACTURE IS IN KEEPING WITH THE GODREJ TRADITION OF SATISFYING INCREASING NATIONAL DEMANDS THROUGH HIGHER AND HIGHER PRODUCTION AT LOWER PRICES.
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5 SHELVES : 4 HAND-ADJUSTABLE • 1 FIXED (BOTTOM)
FOR SYSTEMATIC AND SECURE STORAGE
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RAJKOT: Kothari Industries, Civil Station.
NAGPUR: C. Edulji & Co., Kamti Road.
INDORE: Sangli Bros., Siaganj
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO., LTD.

HUMANITY'S QUEST FOR RIGHTS

Portrayal Through Indian Exhibition In Paris

THE progress made in India, through the ages, towards realisation of fundamental human rights, is illustrated by the sketches and texts sent by the Government of India for exhibition in Paris. The Indian exhibits will be a part of the exhibition on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is being held on the occasion of the fourth General Conference Unesco, begining in Paris on September 19, 1949. It will depict the worldwide struggle to win certain fundamental rights now considered the bed-rock of civilisation. The exhibition authorities seek to present the varied world material forwarded by the participating nations on seventeen pillars, each pillar symbolising a human right.

CATEGORIES

These rights fall into four main groups, i.e. physical, moral, intellectual and political rights. Physical rights include abolition of slavery, freedom of movement, abolition of inhuman treatment, abolition of arbitrary arrest and interference, satisfactory conditions of work and a standard of living ensuring health. Moral rights include the security of family life and property, emancipation of women, freedom of religion and thought. Intellectual rights include the right to education, freedom of creative work and the right to participate in cultural life. Political rights relate to freedom of expressed opinion, freedom of association, judicial rights and the right of every citizen to participate in Government. All member States are sending illustrative material depicting each country's contribution towards the gradual realisation of these great ideas.

India's emphasis on these rights has been more cultural than political. Magesthenese, the Greek Ambassador to the court of Chandragupta, in the fourth century B. C. states that slavery as practised in Greece was unknown to India. "Never shall a free man be subjected to slavery", announced the anti-slavery ordinance of Chanakya (surnamed Kautilya), the Chancellor Minister of Chandragupta. "The off-spring of a man who has sold himself off as a slave, shall be free. A slave shall regain his full status as a free man as soon as he pays back the value for which he has enslaved himself," it continues. These regulations together with the declaration of Shah Nur-ul-Haq, Chief Justice of India at the time of Jahangir, that "Our law can never recognise that God created human beings as slaves." constitute the subject matter of the first exhibit from India.

FREEDOM MOVEMENT

India's liberal attitude to the freedom of movement is illustrated in the many racial movements witnessed in Indian history when the Aryans, the Dravidians, the Scythians, the Hunas, the Central Asian tribes, the Turks, the Muslims, and the Europeans came to the Indian mainland. Similarly an outflow of Indian travellers and Indian missions to foreign countries to spread the message of their culture in all directions, has been a prominent feature of Indian history. A few panels symbolise Chinese, Muslim and European travellers setting foot on Indian soil and great Indian teachers like Sri Dipankara and the builders of the great Angkor Vat temple, going out to Tibet, Ceylon and Indonesia.

A panel showing Lord Buddha protecting a wounded bird shot by his brother Devadatta, illustrates the abolition of inhuman treatment. Below are the words: "He who saves life may truly claim it; not he who kills."

The great movement towards the regeneration of the outcasts and the lowly initiated by the Buddha reached its culmination in the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi. We are also reminded of the words of Lord Krishna, "A wise man is he who looks with an equal eye towards a Brahmin and a Pariah." A group of religious saints—Raidas, a cobbler,—Namdev, a tailor—and Kabir, a weaver—illustrates India's conception of work as worship. They symbolise the right of each individual to participate in the highest cultural life.

The preamble to the Indian constitution, now on the anvil, guarantees justice, liberty, equality and fraternity to all and is reminiscent of the Vedas and Upanishads. Regarding the emancipation of women, Indian history is replete with instances of the right of women to participate in all walks of life on a par with men. The example of Chand Bibi and the great Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, the subjects of a great poster, are only two instances in a crowd of names. In the matter of religious freedom, India is a beacon light to the world.

INSCRIPTIONS

The Indian exhibits include an inscription on a temple in Kashmir composed by Abul Fazl under Akbar's imperial instructions: "O God, in every temple I see people that worship Thee, and in every language I hear people praise Thee. Polytheism and Islam feel after Thee. If it be a mosque, people murmur Thy holy prayer and if it be a Christian church people ring Thy bell from love of Thee. But it is Thou whom I search from temple to temple." And Kalidasa, the greatest genius of the Golden Age of Indian history sang: "Just as waters of the sky falling in myriad streams find their way to the ocean, so do the varied devotional prayers offered at the feet of different deities reach the same divinity."

The world may still take a leaf from India's contribution to the freedom of thought. "A small minded person talks of mine and thine; to the liberal minded the whole world is as one great family", says an ancient text. This was reiterated by Asoka, whose words of wisdom still hold precious truth for our countrymen! "He who holds up or glorifies his particular sect because it is his own and disparages the sects of others, does harm to his own sect by bringing to it discredit in the eyes of others."

Prince Dara Shikoh in "The mingling of the two oceans" signifies the synthesis between Hinduism and Islam. And modern Idia's attitude of welcome for the whole world is made eloquent in Gandhiji's utterance: "I do not want my house to be walled in on all sides and my windows to be stuffed. I want the cultures of all lands to be blown about my house as freely as possible. But I refuse to be blown off my feet by any."

The right to education is illustrated by a remarkable painting of Amrita Sher-Gil entitled "The Brahmacharis". Of all political rights the highest is the judicial right. This is illustrated by the 'scales of justice' carved in the historic Red Fort of Delhi and famed all over India.

FREE EXPORT OF IMITATION ZARI GOODS

In furtherance of its policy to liberalise exports, the Government of India has decided to include imitation zari goods in Open General Licence No. 4. The effect of this would be that imitation zari goods will be allowed to be exported freely to all permissible destinations without any licensing restrictions.

Jute Quota For Arbia

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17 (PTI)—The Government of India has decided to allot a jute goods quota of 100 tons for Saudi Arabia for the half-year ending December 25, 1949, the Ministry of Commerce announced today.

ECHO OF Z. H. LARI'S RESIGNATION

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17. (API): President Rajendra Prasad today made a reference in the Constituent Assembly to the resignation of Mr. Z. H. Lari (U.P.) on the language issue.

He said: "I have received a letter addressed to me by Mr. Z. H. Lari, who has resigned his membership of this House. He has mentioned certain reasons connected with the discussion about the language question and has asked me to read out his letter of resignation to this house. But I find that before the letter reached me, it was also given to the press and the substance of it has already appeared in the Press. In view of that I do not think it is necessary that I should read out the letter".

"I am authorised to accept resignations and that matter does not concern the House as such. I shall take action under the rules".

CATCH 'EM YOUNG TO BUILD BALANCED

INDIAN TEST TEAM

AGAINST COMMONWEALTH PLAYERS

BY

G. B. MALKANI

YOUNG cricketers, if you have any talent, prepare to display it now. For the arrival of the Commonwealth cricket team is only a few weeks off, and if this expensive tour does not help India to find a band of young players who will don her colours, the money, time and energy spent on it shall have been spent in vain.

"THE LITTLE FELLOW IS GETTING TIRED".

Seibel in The Richmond Times-Dispatch

AT this time of the season, if you look around, there appear to be only five certainties for the "Tests"—Vijay Merchant, Vijay Hazare, Vinoo Mankad, Russi Modi and D. G. Phadker.

This leaves six places to be filled. Amarnath, the excellent all-rounder that he is, may get his place back at second wicket down, if the "Amarnath-Board incident" is both forgiven and forgotten, specially as we in India have very short memories, and we are always prepared to forgive anything.

Adhikari will also automatically get into the "Test", side, for his fielding alone, in addition to his ability to wriggle his side out of a tight corner. And there is that delightful cricketer from Indore, Mushtaqali, who, in these days of acute shortage of first class opening batsmen, cannot be possibly ignored, even though he makes everyone keep touching wood all the time he is at the wicket.

If my guess coincides with that of the selection committee, it leaves four places for the younger generation to fill. Not that we have not got four players to complete the team, but I think the selection committee would like to try out promising young players during the five "Tests" to build a balanced Indian team of the future.

Our most urgent need, of course, is a new ball-attacking bowler to give support to Phadker at the other end. We tried quite a few during the first four Tests against the West Indies, but in the fifth, we had to go back to a veteran in S. N. Bannerjee in an all out effort to win the test and draw the series. Such considerations are not likely to weigh with the selectors this time, it being a non-official tour. And we have always been lucky against non-official sides.

Wanted A First Class Wicket-Keeper

Our second urgent need is a first class wicket-keeper, who, if possible, should also be able to wield the willow. Of course, we have P. Sen, with his sure hands behind the sticks, but no country can feel safe with only one first class wicket-keeper on its list. Moreover, things always seem to happen to wicket-keepers' hands and legs, making it imperative for selectors to keep two or more in view.

And then we need two all-rounders — a batsman who can also bowl, and a bowler who can also bat. But both should be able to field well. The three in this category at present are C. S. Nayudu, C. T. Sarwate and Ghulam Ahmed. But the first two are no longer young, if we are thinking in terms of Test players in their twenties.

Apart from Tests, the Commonwealth tour should be utilised by the various cricketing centres for bringing to the fore local talent for the provincial sides, younger the better. Let them search their own respective areas and stick to what they find, instead of importing famous players from outside.

It has always been contended in the past that famous Indian cricketers from outside were invited at provincial centres to attract gates, but that inferiority complex has to be abandoned for the general good of the game. Moreover, there being quite a number of first class players in the Commonwealth side, finance is not likely to be a headache.

Or even if it be what of it? The Board of Control for cricket in India is there to look after these "minor" matters.

Board Should Take Finance In Hand

In this "poor" country, money for sport has never been a headache. If any sports association has not been able to do what it wishes to do, lovers of sport have invariably come to its rescue. The Board, which has two decades of experience in these matters, should now take over the entire responsibility for financing India's cricket, thus leaving the provincial associations to devote their whole-hearted attention to unearthing and developing cricket talent in their respective areas.

The appointment of Vijay Hazare and Vinoo Mankad as coaches, which the Board is contemplating, is a step in the right direction. But two coaches for a vast country like ours will only be a good beginning. What we need is a coach for every school and college in the country — a stupendous task, but we have got to do it.

May be, you have heard of J. Nanoomal, M. Gopaldas, G. Kishenchand, Abbas, Fazal Lakda, P. P. Fernandez, J. K. Irani, Dipchand to name a few of Sind players. All these became accomplished cricketers, while still schooling. Not by accident, however, but by constant, intensive coaching. Every prominent cricketer in Karachi considered it his duty to rush to the educational institution assigned to him after his regular office hours and a quick cup of tea, and "catch them young".

What we require in abundance is the selfless cricketer of the type of the late L. Semper, B. D. Shanker, M. J. Abdullah, Ghulam Mohammed and M. J. Mobed, who never got tired of teaching the young.

This type of cricketer who will coach with example rather than precept is still very much alive in India today, but the provincial associations appear to lack powers of organisation.

Then there are numerous cricket tournaments in all parts of the country which are run in all sorts of erratic ways. If these minor events are run on proper, regular lines, they may well prove a graduating ground for the youth of the country.

Unfortunately, the teams in some of these tournaments play to win. Means do not matter. For example the Northcote Shield Tournament under the auspices of the Bombay University. This University which controlled colleges from Shikarpur (Sind) to Sholapur, divided its extensive area in three parts, Bombay, North and South — the contest for the Shield taking place every three years in each of these areas. I do not know what tactics were adopted in Bombay and the South, but I do know the means employed in the North to win this coveted trophy. The North then comprised all colleges in Ahmedabad, Junagadh, Rajkot, Baroda and Sind. During the Northcote year, almost every college in this area tried to corner as many class cricketers who could be legally enrolled as its students, and in 1936, an Ahmedabad College went so far as to get some prominent cricketers of Bombay and Poona to play for them. It was all very legal, and of course, they won. But did it help the game?

They won the shield with the assistance of at least four prominent cricketers who represented their communities in the Bombay Pentangulars or the Provincial teams in the Ranji Trophy, but they let down four young legitimate college students who with the Northcote experience might well have flowered into first class cricketers.

Lack Of First Class Umpires

Our system of supplying umpires for first class and representative cricket has only just been remedied to a certain extent. We are short of first class umpires no doubt, but the system of each side supplying one umpire is certainly not likely to give cricket the backbone which it so badly needs. This has been remedied in the Ranji Trophy Tournament, but in many other competitions, this system is still in practice. No wonder the umpires get hard, sometimes very hard looks from batsmen and bowlers. These hard looks do not come from juniors and the unknown alone. One of the Australians visiting us with Lindsay Hassett's Services Team not only gave the umpire who declared him out, a severe look, but made some caustic comments on Indian umpiring in general. That cricketer is also a member of the Commonwealth Team. And then last year at Patiala, an umpire it was reported, would not raise his finger to give out the Maharaja of Patiala who was stated to be plumb leg-before at least twice. You can well imagine the thoughts of the West Indies bowler who was the umpire's victim.

Tours are all right, but they do not build up cricket, they just give impetus to the game. The foundations of the game can only be built by scientific organisation—with more and better grounds, with better and better umpires, and with the assistance of the selfless variety of cricket coaches in schools and colleges.

It is the Board of Control for Cricket in India that alone can best tackle this question with the co-operation and assistance of provincial associations.

And to make an auspicious beginning, let the Board send word to its constituents that they should comb their respective areas and select and play at least three young cricketers in every match against the Commonwealth Cricket Team.

Or else this tour will be an expensive luxury, even if we win the 'Tests'.

BUDGET OF A RUSSIAN WORKER

A Soviet coal miner receives 1,200 roubles a month as his flat wage. Here's how his budget works out in one month:

Wage	1,200 roubles
Government deductions	195 roubles
Rent and food	820 roubles
Balance at end of month	185 roubles

The sum left over after basic expenses are met will buy one shoe, ten cigarettes and one packet of hairpins.

"That's a coal miner's budget in Russia, and 1,200 roubles a month is also what a school teacher earns. But an accountant gets only 800 roubles and an unskilled stoker 260 roubles a month.

There is no Communist equality in wages: a star clown at the Moscow circus gets 6,000 roubles, the chief engineer of a coal mine 4,000 and a doctor of History at the Academy of Sciences 8,000 roubles a month.—

SOME DONT'S FOR AIR TRAVEL

(Continued from Page 8)

not be over 8,500 feet, and oxygen is essential.

BRAIN TUMOURS OR EPILEPSY: normally reject. If essential, must remain under 5,000 feet with doctor or nurse in attendance.

ASTHMA: maximum altitude 5,000 feet. Move about as little as possible. Oxygen must be available.

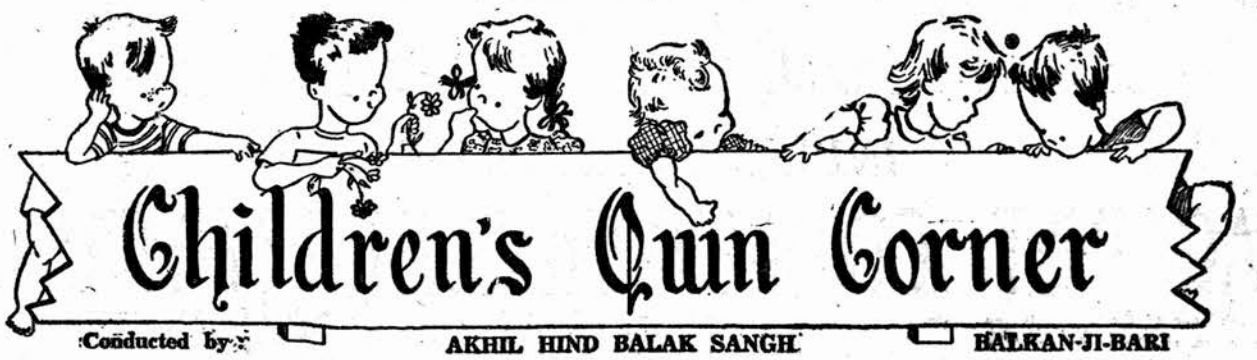
PREGNANCY: no air travel beyound eight months. Take-off belt must be around pelvis, not abdomen. Oxygen must be available, and hyoscine, to prevent air sickness. Weather should be smooth, and flight not over 9,000 feet.

PNEUMONIA: must be more than a month since recovery, and only if travel essential. Aircraft must be pressurized to 5,000 feet.

COLLAPSED LUNGS: usually reject. If essential, plane's altitude must not exceed 5,000 feet.

TUBERCULOSIS: if active, reject, if healed, only in flights below 8,500 feet.

PLEURISY: normally reject. If essential, in plane pressurised to 5,000 feet.



Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

FOR the twenty-eighth successive year, the Welsh Children sent a Message of Goodwill to the children of all nations and countries. It read as follows:—

THIS is Wales calling! The boys and girls of Wales are calling the boys and girls of all the world!

We rejoice (.) think that, above the tumult, on this day of the year we can greet each other as members of one great family, the family of the nations of the future.

The world is full of suffering, cruelty and strife and we are told that civilisation may perish. Let us tell the world that civilisation shall not perish.

More than ever the world needs what we alone can give—the confidence and the comradeship of youth.

May we then, on this Goodwill Day, dedicate ourselves afresh to the service of fellows in ever-widening circles, to the service of our home, of our neighbourhood, of our country so that our country may better serve the world to which we all belong?

So shall we, millions of us, grow up to be the friends of all and the enemies of none.

"Morning Face"

JUST how we'll act throughout the day, we should not dare to prophesy; for what may happen, we can't say, to cause our spirits to flare high; or make us miserably depressed; or plunge us into bitter grief; or roll us off our strength and rest; or heat us like a wind-blown leaf.

TO keep this vow, we all could strive+begin the day with a cheerful smile, grateful to find ourselves alive, attack our work in gallant style. Don't let a brand new day begin and find us with our mouths pulled down? This surely is a wretched sin, to start the day with sigh and frown.

The dawn is fair. What follows after, we cannot tell, but this we'll plan, to take the road with hope and laughter and kindly words for fellow men. What will befall, we cannot see—at least—let's have the pluck and grace to greet each other merrily and show a glorious morning face.'

TEACHING BABY TO SWIM

Chrystal Scarborough teaching swimming to eight-month-old Portland, daughter of Pamela Mason at Ambassador Hotel pool, Los Angeles.

Lazy Cuckoo

IN a tree by a common where the rose bushes grew Mrs. Cuckoo sat thinking.

"Now, where shall I find some nurses to bring up my babies this year?" she wondered.

So she started hard at the common where the winds ruffled last year's dead bracken, and soon she had spied out several pairs of Meadow Pipits busy with nesting. Some had just started building, some were half done, and some had just finished and laid an egg or two.

"Those will do well," she thought. "The Meadow Pipits made good nurses for my last year's babies."

So round the common she flew, making quite sure where each nest was; and presently she chose to visit one with three eggs in it.

"Bother!" said the Mother Meadow Pipit to her husband. "Here comes the Cuckoo. Do shoo her off!"

So he flew in Mrs. Cukoo's face and chased her back to the tree. But after a minute down she glided again, and this time both the birds tried to shoo her off. But in vain. Mrs. Cuckoo climbed on to the nest, laid her egg, and flew away, chuckling.

"Oh, well! It can't be helped," said Mrs. Meadow Pipit as she settled on her nest again.

Two afternoons later lazy Mrs. Cuckoo laid an egg in another Meadow Pipit's nest, and two days after that in a third nest. And so she went on, till all seven Meadow Pipits nesting on the common had one of her eggs to hatch with their own.

And when the eggs did hatch out how well they looked after the baby cuckoos, too! They fed them until they were much bigger than they were themselves.

So when Mr. and Mrs. Cuckoo flew back, they knew their children would soon be strong enough to follow them.

An Anxious Time

A KITTEN which had been marooned on the top of a 30-foot telegraph pole for twelve hours was finally rescued by Bootle Fire Brigade's £5000 turntable escape. This great machine, carrying a crew of three, had to be driven up a narrow back entry to reach the pole. The ladder was then raised and a fireman wearing gloves ascended.

The diminutive kitten, Tibbs by name, was probably scared by the appearance of the monstrous red machine. He clung to the post with all his claw power as the fireman tried to lift him up but a few minutes later had been rescued and was breaking a 12-hour fast with a saucer of milk.

Tibbs had retreated to the top of the pole after a skirmish with several other cats. His owner saw him there at 7 a.m. and rang the telephone exchange, the exchange informed the police, and the police called out the fire brigade.

MAD AS A HATTER

THERE is a popular belief that in the spring adders are often mad and that during this time their bite is more poisonous. Mad as a hatter is probably a corruption of the saying Mad as an adder.

There is another theory of the origin of the saying, based on the story of a man, a hatter by trade, who was elected to serve on a local council. After the election he was found to be quite mad. It is probable, however, that the expression is older than the story.

SAME TO YOU

LITTLE Jill had promised to write to her father, who was away for a month on business. She sat down and wrote:

"Dear Daddie, We are all well and happy. The baby has grown a lot since you went away and has much more sense than he used to have. Hoping the same of you, your loving daughter, Jill."

WHAT IS IT?

ONCE given, you will find that true,
'Twil never more come back to you.
Yet, having given, you must try
To keep it till you die.
Ans: Your word.

NOBLE FELLOW

"UNSELFISHNESS," explained the teacher, "is going without something that we need. Can any of you tell me an unselfish person you know?"

A hand shot up. "Yes, teacher—my little brother; he tries every day to go without washing."

THE BUSY FLY

Two cyclists, Veenu and Navin, start simultaneously from two points, A and B, 60 miles apart, to cycle towards one another along a straight road. Veenu goes at 10 miles per hour and Navin at 15 miles per hour. A fly, travelling at 20 miles per hour, leaves A at the same time as Veenu, and flies along the road till he meets Navin: when he turns about and flies back to Veenu. He proceeds thus to fly back and forth until the two cyclists meet.

What distance has the fly then covered?

48 miles. For Veenu and Navin are approaching one another at 25 miles per hour, and therefore will be cycling for 2.4 hours before they meet. And at 20 miles per hour the fly in 2.4 hours will cover 48 miles.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

And who have not yet joined the Balkan-Ji-Bari? If you wish to know its full particulars and to have its enrolment form, write for them to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You may also send your short contributions for publication in this "Corner." Dada will be glad to hear from you always!

JAI HIND!

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken & Richard L Frey

BRIDGE detectives are warned that a serious bridge crime was committed in today's hand.

West opened the eight of hearts in response to his partner's bid in that suit. East played the queen of hearts, and South played the ten allowing East to hold the first trick. East continued with a low heart, and south won with the jack.

Declarer then began on the diamonds. West won the first trick with the king of diamonds and shifted to a club. Dummy won, and declarer next knocked out the ace of diamonds. The rest of the tricks then were easily taken by declarer.

The foregoing account clearly describes the crime and the criminal. See if you can spot them for yourself before you read on.

East was the criminal for playing the queen of hearts at the first trick! West opened his highest heart, the eight, so it was clear that South must hold the missing high hearts, the ace, jack and ten. Under these circumstances East could foresee exactly what actually took place.

East should have played the nine of hearts (an encouraging card) at the first trick. South would have been obliged to win with the ten. When declarer began the diamonds, West would take the king and lead his remaining heart. This time East would put up the queen, forcing out South's ace. The ace of diamonds would eventually give East a chance to cash his heart tricks.

North-South vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ A Q 4
♡ 7 4 3
◇ Q J 10 6 2
♣ A Q

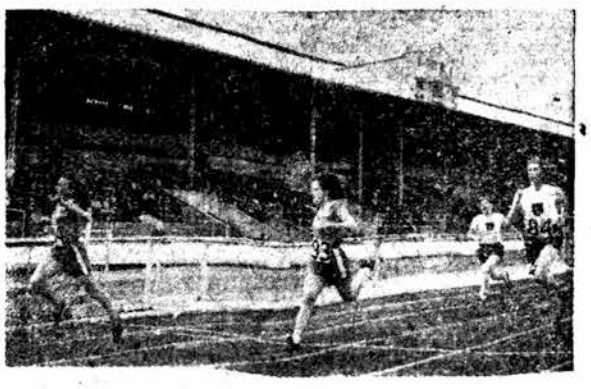
WEST
♠ 7 6 3 2
♡ 8 5
◇ K 7
♣ 8 7 6 3 2

EAST
♠ 9 8 5
♡ K Q 9 6 2
◇ A 5
♣ 9 5 4

SOUTH
♠ K J 10
♡ A J 10
◇ 9 8 4 3
♣ K J 10

The bidding.

North	East	South	West
1◇	1♡	2 N.T	Pass
3 N.T	All Pass		



The A.A.A. v. Combined Services Athletics finish of the 100 yards at White City.

Talking of Books—

Poetry Of Poverty In Pearl Of Caribbean

That isn't just an imaginative woman feeling embittered. Nancy is known throughout the Negro world for her fearless sponsorship of the oppressed, and her story is confirmed by experienced newspaperman, John Walters, sent out by the 'Sunday Pictorial' during the 1947 strikes. From his luxury hotel says John, he watched "the comings and goings of crisp-accented Britons and their well-dressed womenfolk. They talk and act like the empire builders of the Kipling breed, and somehow don't belong to the present. Life in these administrative circles twirls around the governor, and the governor's reception parties and dinners. One young man told me he thought conditions under this administration were 'jolly good.' I asked him what he thought about the living corpses that sleep in the street at night, and about the malnutrition. 'You always get that kind of thing among the Negroes, he explained. 'Besides they are better off, today than they ever were. Anyhow, they're lazy. They won't work!'"

Even this year the 'Economist' called Trinidad "less indigent than most of the long-neglected colonies which make up Britain's tawdry empire in the Caribbean", and confirmed that "nutrition surveys have suggested widespread and increasing under-norishment and vitamin deficiency. The Public Health service is under-staffed and under-provided and falls lamentably short of needs."

Cost of living has soared far beyond any increase in wages. Milk, 2½d. before the war, is now 11d. a tin, meat pre-war 5d., is now 2/11d., rice once 2d. is difficult to obtain at 1sh. During the war the Americans paid good wages to labourers and many thousands lived better than ever before. The contrast with today's falling standards is the more distressing.

Early this year Trinidad won her new constitution, which gives full power, except by the Governor's veto, to popularly elected majorities on her Legislative and Executive Councils. So far, so good. Improvements will doubtless take place in local government, and, within the boundaries of available finance, in education, health and social services. But real independence remains theoretical, as long as her economic system is bound to the imperialist machine which inevitably places profit before usefulness in considering its productive project.

More than three-quarters of Trinidad's exports are connected with oil, which enables her people to import what today seem basic necessities. Oil workers are the best paid on the island, and in the strongest position organisationally to demand decent conditions. Even these are deplorably low, and in 1947 strikers were brutally suppressed. There is, however, bargaining power in such a large group, although this may be lessened as stories are told of diminishing reserves of oil. These may or may not be true; (against them is the fact that new money has only just been raised by the Trinidad Petroleum Development Company for a £500,000 development programme in the Moruga area) they are inevitably depressing, and as the 'Economist' pointed out: "The prospect....would be less serious if the colony had saved its oil revenues and invested them in alternative health producing activities.

Next in importance comes sugar, and to gauge its prospects we must come to England, to hear what Messrs. Tate and Lyle have in mind. Messrs. Tate and Lyle don't like the idea that sugar may be nationalised in the Labour Government's next five-year plan. "Keep the 's' out of state' is their motto, and they're impressing it on the British people in a big way by printing it on their two-lb. sugar cartons, which almost every family buys as a matter of course from the local grocer. It's probably true, as Lord Lyle says, that shareholders only get one-seventh of a farthing's profit on every pound of sugar sold, but they still do very nicely, thank you. And without having to trouble about the markets, since H.M. Government have undertaken to find a market in the United Kingdom or elsewhere in the Commonwealth for

By LESLIE HARRISON

TRINIDAD, second largest island in the British West Indies, "Pearl of the Caribbean", paradise of tourist and trader, has been a British colony since 1797. Here are a few extracts from a poem by Nancy Cunard, which tell most of its sun-scorched story:

"I am Trinidad—Columbus discovered me,
Land of the Carib then, land of palm-tree, hummings birds.
I am Africa, India now; gone are slaves and indentured labour,
The sons of these am I, the wage-serfs, under a still Victorian Union Jack.

(Oh de sun,, de sun he lash me; It's 86 in de shade)
I am oil and the reek and muck of it,
The wage lost in the strike,

The worker's rotten barrack, the crusted festering yard
Where life's not life but simply a six score hard
Under a tin roof, five or six to a room;
Life is a sentence here.
80 cents, 60 cents, 50 or 35's my daily pay.....
I am the cane-brake, the largest sugar factory in the empire,
Thin silent folk of India in those fields,
Dividends, engineers,

Bullock-carts, piety—brown hands splitting the golden cocoa-pods,
African faces in green depths, silent too, wondering: 'how long dis way?'
(40 cents, 20 cents—depend if I man or woman—it so, my day.)
I am Government House on its official lawn
Facing the Savannah—mine is no easy dawn.

I am censorship, suppressing, controlling, because here there is always fear
I am the white creole, the planter, paramount among the snobs,
I say it's a happy island, my summum bonum' is the cocktail hour...."

all colonial exports of sugar up to the end of 1952.

During 1948 the turnover of this enormous monopoly was £78½ millions, and its profits have risen steadily from £933,000 in 1933 to £2,800,000 in 1948. Each of the original £100 shares is now worth more than £300. So Lord Lyle is doing quite the right thing for his shareholders by calling an extraordinary meeting for September 15, where among practical measures to combat the Socialists, a plan will be discussed for separating the British Tate and Lyle refineries from their subsidiary colonial companies, such as West Indies Sugar Co. and Caroni Ltd. If, in spite of all protests, Tate and Lyle is nationalised in Britain, the colonial business could remain in private hands, and good profits still be made in Jamaica and Trinidad.

Good profits because labour is cheap, plentiful and easily intimidated! No hope for you, Trinidad if that way lies your path. The 'Economist' prophesises that "a catastrophic decline in the island's already inadequate living standards seems ultimately inescapable, unless mass emigration can be organised in time." What a confession of the perversity in our capitalistic civilisation that the only future of one of the richest natural islands in the world should admittedly be flight!

We venture to suggest that under a planned system of Socialist economy, it would still be profitable to invest brains and equipment in this lovely Caribbean island, so that its wealth would primarily be used to develop the living standards of its own people, and to pay fair wages to all who work there, whether Indian, African, or European.

"UNITED ASIA" PEACE NUMBER

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This special issue of "United Asia" contains an imposing array of contributions on the subject of world-peace, by writers of international fame. Fenner Brockway, Lord Beveridge, J. Middleton Murry, Rinhold Neibuhr, George Catlin, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sissley Huddleston, A. A. Milne, Louis Fischer and R. R. Diwakar are among the contributors who have all stressed the imperative need for world peace and have discussed methods of attaining it. The "symposium" on peace is both interesting and stimulating. Lord Beveridge discusses the advantages of world government, while Reinhold Niebuhr calls it "putting the cart before the horse" to think of a "world government" before we have achieved a "world community". A number of photographs and illustrations add to the value and interest of the issue. The exhaustive list of English books on the problems of peace is a very interesting feature of the special number.

Myths That Hold Up Progress

BY J. D. BERNAL,

Professor of Physics at Birkbeck College London University

WHEN Barrows Dunham wrote 'Man against myth' he did a service to the cause of progress that will last as long as the myths he denounces. The strength of capitalism does not reside merely in brute force or economic advantage. Indeed, as we can see through our own experience here, it is possible to maintain the fact of capitalism under the fiction of socialism. Reaction is supported by the common beliefs of mankind, beliefs, whatever their origin, that make it easier to maintain the rule of the few over the many, and which prevent people themselves from understanding, and so changing the state of their own society.

Our knowledge of society, as Dunham says, "is limited, hampered and indeed corrupted by the attempt of small and privileged groups to maintain their power. Such an attempt requires the deception of large masses of men. Accordingly, beliefs are chosen and propagated, not for their conformity with science, but for their effect on human behaviour. Generally speaking, truth has been suffered to exist in the world just to the extent that it profited the rulers of society."

The value of myth to rulers has been understood for a long time; in fact, the whole thing was set out clear and plain in Plato's 'Republic'. The ruling classes themselves do not need to hold the myth, but it may be very profitable to them if the rest of the community do. According to Dunham, the three characteristics of modern society which it is the purpose of myth to conceal or excuse are "first, there is the deliberate denial of abundance. Except in war time we do not produce the enormous quantity of goods which our technology makes possible, and we do not develop our technology as rapidly as we might. Secondly, there is gross inequality in the distribution of what we do produce. Third, there is the fact that, despite our democratic political institutions, we, the citizens of the U.S., do not control our national economy. That economy is administered by a rather small group of men."

These facts have to be hidden by the creation of a number of myths.

Durga Puja Festivities

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(Continued from page 5)

created a female figure called Durga who championing the cause of the gods, fought for justice and righteousness. All the Asuras were vanquished and destroyed by her. On account of her valour, she is worshipped by all.

For the first seven days, ordinary pujahs are held, and on the eighth and nineth days animals are sacrificed before the goddess. The tenth day is the most important day, since it is only on this day that the image of the goddess is taken out and thrown into the river. The priest, as usual, performs his morning ceremonies and abundantly scatters flowers on the goddess. In the afternoon, at an auspicious moment, the image is brought to the courtyard where the ladies perform the parting ceremony. Then the idol is taken out of the house, carefully tied to a frame of bamboos and carried on the shoulders of bearers to the river side.

It is then taken in a boat and after a little crushing is thrown into the river. The party then returns home chanting songs, and prayers all the way. On reaching the house all the members assemble in the hall of worship. The senior member of the family writes the name of Durga upon a plantain leaf and this process is repeated by other members of the family. The priest then sprinkles holy water upon all and with this the great Pujah comes to a happy close.

Divine Power

Goddess Durga stands for omnipotent divine energy which dispels sorrow, fights evil and bestows blessings. In many parts of India, the festival is celebrated under different names but pre-eminently Bengali festival as it is, no province excels Bengal in its celebration. The pomp and grandeur which is associated with the festival especially in villages of Bengal is unknown in other provinces.

Let us talk it over—

DURING the weekend I called on an old lady (a family friend) specially to congratulate her upon her daughter's success in the final M.B.B.S. examination. The girl who had passed had received her meed of praise from relations and friends, admirers and acquaintances long before.

In their eyes she was a little heroine because she had turned from the easy-going path of an arts' college and instead chosen the five years' grind of the medical course. After all, she was not bitten by the bug of career-making as so many girls seem to be in these days. Nor was making a career a necessity as she belonged to a rich family. Not only that but the girl in her teens had readily accepted to stay in a strange place wherein there were no relations or friends with whom she could stay. She had to put up with privations and inconveniences of life in a hostel which once upon a time used to be the student's paradise but is far from happy in these days of food rationing and servant trouble.

All this is true but there is hardly anything extraordinary about it. On the other hand few of those who happen to know the other circumstances cannot but give greater credit to the girl's mother. It was she who had to face opposition and criticism from relations and well-wishers even though there was no question of their spending a pie for this costly education! Theirs were typical arguments against the course chalked out by the mother. She was a widow and none too good in health either.

So her only daughter should stay with her. Besides, they saw no point in the daughter's taking up a stiff course lasting five years after the intermediate stage. Moreover the girl had to stay in a distant place where there was none to chaperon her or keep an eye on her. After all an unmarried, covetable girl — one false step, shame and degradation for the whole family would follow. A wise course was to make her a B.A. and marry her off to a suitable boy etc. etc. The widowed mother, however, ignored all this conventional talk and allowed her daughter's choice.

So naturally when I visited this woman of advanced views and a fond mother, I was quite non-plussed to find her lacking in candour or enthusiasm over her daughter's success! She was of course happy (as all mothers are) but her happiness was eclipsed by the shadow of future about which she expressed such great anxiety. And what else could it be about if not the problem of marriage which has caused many a sleepless night to parents of young marriageable maidens from the days of Sita and Draupadi?

Marriage! It was but natural to regard it as the be-all and end-all of a woman's life in the days of yore when it was looked upon as a sacramental union never to be sundered except by the stern hands of death. But now when it has been turned into a contractual affair to be terminated at will, why allow the ghosts of out-dated beliefs to haunt us any more? That apart, why do these hobgoblins appear when we think of marriage in relation to women only? They are nowhere to be seen when we talk of marriage and men. Probably they too realise it is a man-made world!

Women, whether they become ministers or councillors, lawyers or engineers, matrimony still continues to be the culminating point in their lives. In the old days making married life happy was in the interest of woman and therefore solely her responsibility. She had no other go but to endure the wedlock howsoever unhappy. On the contrary, the man was free to try his luck as many times as he liked by taking any number of wives. Children were yet another factor which compelled woman to continue in the uncongenial state because even in cases where separation was granted their custody went to the father.

Social conditions now are in favour of women, or to be exact, they are not unjust to them. The husband cannot take another wife until the first marriage is dissolved. Education is helping them to become independent mentally as well as economically. Matrimonial harmony will be regarded as a great stake by both of them. This new change is yet too new for the old generation. The youth of today must accept it however and inculcate a spirit in keeping with it in the minds of their own offspring.

—*Leela*

HOW TO PLAY TENNIS

Control is vital throughout this stroke, the correct grip for which is the same as for the backhand drive. Arm and wrist must be kept quite firm, and the eyes glued on the ball.

VII The Backhand Volley

By TONY MOTTRAM

THE backhand volley is an important part of the net game even though it is by no means the easiest stroke to make in lawn tennis.

Nearly always a good backhand volley comes more easily to the player who has a sound backhand ground stroke and this is because many of the fundamentals of the two strokes are similar. For instance the correct grip to use for the backhand volley is the same one as for the backhand drive, and once again let me repeat that the thumb lies across the handle of the rackets, not straight along it. With this grip it is easy to apply the underspin so necessary for controlling low balls, and yet at the same time it allows the racket head to be kept well above the level of the wrist during the stroke. This is sound volleying technique.

Basically, as with any other stroke in the game, the backhand volley depends for its success on correct footwork. As the ball approaches the player must move into the hitting position very quickly, at the same time turning sideways to the net with the racket poised ready for the stroke. There is little backswing in the normal backhand volley, and like the preparation for the backhand drive, I favour the American method of holding the "throat" of the racket with the fingers of the left hand during the early part of the stroke. This gives a far greater degree of racket control and cuts out the tendency to make wild swings at the ball which are always fatal.

Try to contact the ball just about level with the right side of the body, and at the moment of impact keep the arm and wrist quite firm. I cannot stress too strongly the cardinal rule of watching the ball carefully. More mistakes are made through lifting the eyes too soon than in any other way.

Bend the knees to get down to the low balls, and use some underspin for control. Even higher balls that would be hit flat on the forehand side must be given some underspin on the backhand, and this is because it is far more difficult to put the ball away on this side. Control is therefore vital.

Length with volleying is just as important as with ground strokes. Try to place your volleys as near as possible to the baseline. Only when the opponent is well out of position does the shorter angled or "stop" volley come into its own.

AIDS TO BEAUTY

Blackheads are great offenders against good looks. Persons with oily and sagging complexion have in particular to guard against this blemish. Generally speaking blackheads are found on the tip of the nose and the chin. It is no use trying to press the matter out just with your fingers for the dirt is so securely lodged in the pores that mere pressure does not help. You'll only be hurting your skin.

SOME CURES

Hold the face on a steaming basin for ten minutes. Dry the face with soft cloth. Now dip a small cotton swab in olive oil and dab on face. Try to press out blackheads with the fingers. Steam has already enlarged the pores while oil acts as lubricant. Scrubbing the affected parts with a soft toothbrush occasionally is desirable.

SULPHUR MILK

The use of Sulphar Milk for washing the face thrice a week is a quick cure. Take a dessert spoonful flowers of sulphur and pour over them half a cup of milk. Allow to stand for the day. At night pour off the milk taking care not to disturb the sediment. Pat the milk well into the skin and leave for some time. First wash with plain warm water using cold water in the end. Then apply calamine ointment or castor oil salve which can be got from any chemist. It is mild enough for baby skin.

GREASY COMPLEXION

Washing the face with soap morning and evening before retiring for the night is a must. Use of astringents before the application of make-up is useful. One of the following lotions can be liberally used for washing the face (1) Add a few drops of essence of roses to a pint of boiled water to which a saltspoonful of bicarbonate of soda is added (2) Take a teaspoonful each of alum powder and borax and mix into the juice of two lemons. Add 2 ounces orange-flower water and pour into a pint of boiling water. Lemon juice should be strained beforehand.

Greta Garbo, Recluse And Sun—Worshipper

(Continued from page 7)

stantly being shipped from New York to her California home, in care of "Miss Harriet Brown".

In 1943, she bought the Beverly Hills house of singer Gladys Swarthout. As Hollywood homes go, it is simple—having neither swimming pool nor tennis court. Within its confines, Garbo seems content with her lonely life. Her only companion for the past six years has been a housekeeper. During the war she let her chauffeur go. She is her own gardener. Her closest friends are Salka Viertel, widow of a German movie director, Constance Collier, Clifton Webb, Ina Claire, Schlee, Hauser and Brown.

While she occasionally goes on a clothes-buying spree at Valentina's paying as much as $395 for a plain street dress, she much prefers old corduroys and tweeds. She hates perfume, loves diamonds, adores fancy lingerie and never wears slips.

Greta has never been heard to say an unkind word about anyone, and those who have worked with her find her just. Once, she read and liked a script, but when she saw it in rehearsal changed her mind. Instead of letting M.G.M. meet the bill she paid all costs.

Garbo is independent yet prefers to have a man about to make decisions. Always she takes a man along when she shops. When neither Brown, Hauser nor Schlee can accompany her, she invites one of her many acquaintances among the dealers. To them she is Harriet Brown. Yet wherever they go, people exclaim: "There is Garbo!"

The more she shuns publicity, the more she attracts it. Does she seek seclusion because she wants to live with her memories of Stiller, or because, as some insist, she has been uncertain about her career since criticism of "Two-Faced Woman"?

Ina Claire subscribes to the latter theory. "Garbo says she wants to return to the movies, but I don't think she does. She is still a great actress, but she does not wish to be connected with another failure".

How does George Schlee explain Garbo? I found him at his wife's luxurious dressmaking establishment on East 67th Street.

Not That Type

"Garbo is not the rosebuds-and-ribbon type", he said. "She is what she is—honest, direct, unassuming, terribly shy and passionately concerned with doing whatever she does to the best of her ability.

"She reminds me of Duse, whom I first saw in St. Petersburg. She had been in retirement 11 years and returned to greater triumphs than ever. This will happen to Garbo".

Greta's last dealings with the press were characteristically unsatisfactory. When she returned from Sweden in 1946 Schlee arranged an interview on the ship's deck. Her face was expressionless and she winced as photographers' flashlights blazed. After answering a few obvious questions, she edged nervously toward the gangplank.

Her actions recalled a previous interview, when she said: "I hate to be stared at. I know how the animals in the zoo feel when people poke them with little sticks".

Hollywood directors are notoriously afraid of her. Yet when Woody Van Dyke took over a film she was to appear in, he got up courage to call on her to discuss it. He expected to meet an imperious, haughty and difficult woman. To his amazement Garbo greeted him with "Come on, Turn! Let's have a few takes".

Clarence Brown, the M.G.M. director, probably had as much as anybody to do with Greta's success in America. When I asked him how the Garbo of today compared with the Garbo he directed in "Flesh and the Devil", "Anna Christie" and "Anna Karenina", he replied: "I see very little change. For me, she could play any age required for the part".

Howard Dietz, dramatist and head publicity man for M.G.M., gave me the final word on Greta Garbo. "A lot of people think her snobbish", he said. "But she isn't. It's only natural reticence. Garbo is no mystery. She makes me think of Oscar Wilde's line, 'A sphinx without a secret'."

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

IN his inaugural address to the art conference convened by the Government of India at Calcutta, the Minister of Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad touched upon certain points which were subsequently discussed in the session.

Art Conference at Calcutta—Independent Central Board—Wanted directive art policy—Those neglected Indian artists—Art follows ambassadors—Menace of Harmoniumism—India should honour celebrities.

With regard to patronage to art, he said "a situation has now been reached where, unless prompt steps are taken to preserve, develop and enrich the heritage of our cultural traditions, they may be damaged beyond repair." One fails to understand why the Government, having realised the desperateness of the situation in which art was found, should have, so far, not considered the advisability of setting up a proper machinery for art organisation.

Response, At Last

But nobody in the conference seems to have inquired why the correct approach to art was inordinately delayed. In face of criticism, the Government had proceeded to deal with art merely as a routine departmental concern. Of course in the case of need it had, at its command, the cooperation of some self-styled leaders of the art-world. The collection of Amrit Shergill's paintings, was purchased, exhibits from some private collections were acquired and schemes from individuals were admitted; and now the Government has felt the need of seeking non-official expert advice

Any way the decision to convene the conference should be taken as the Government's response to the criticism levelled against it for the haphazard approach which was made by it to art, the response, though it is belated, is encouraging. It is, however, felt that some preliminary groundwork ought to have been made before convening the conference.

The emphasis laid by the conference on the art-tradition of India must be appreciated. In every plan of art organisation the first priority must always be assigned to genuine Indian art. The conference has recommended, in the resolutions adopted by it, measures which are essential to the reorganisation of art-education —specialised as well as general, reintegration of art in the country's life and building up of museums and galleries. The Government, it is hoped, will proceed with the consideration of recommendations without delay.

Central Board Of Art

The constitution of a Central Advisory Board of Art happened to be an important point in one of the recommendations. The Conference has shared the view held in Bombay that such a Board should be a new and fully representative organisation and not any existing art society. It has, to its credit, steered clear of the pitfall of crowning any existing society as the queen of the art world and has, thereby, disappointed a few societies which were exerting their utmost to acquire the privileged status of a central body.

To begin with, an academy of the National Cultural Trust of the grandiose paper-scheme was projected as a machinery for art organisation. Then was pushed in the foreground, the cultural sub-commission of the Indian National Commission, and it is still in the field; but the Conference has taken the rational view in deciding upon the constitution of the Board as an independent body. Commissions or sub-commissions should take directives from the Board in the matter of art. They should not be allowed to dominate it.

The Central Board of Art must have a direct access to the Government; and the Government in its turn should deal with all matters pertaining to art in consultation with it. The personnel of the Board should be duly and adequately representative of all the regional art interests. It should have a non-official majority of artists and should not be in the leading strings of any influential group or provincial coterie. Commercial interest, love of self-publicity and lure of leadership have prompted some persons to seek art as a useful instrument. In order that such persons do not creep into the Board, bonafides and also anticedents of the proposed selections will have to be ascertained if a few seats were to be assigned to nominees. Dilettanti and persons who are vaguely styled as art lovers have the habit of encroaching upon the field of artists, but they should be asked to love art outside the Board or any other similar institution.

Equally important was the resolution relating to the integration of art in education in its different stages. The progressive views held by Maulana Azad on this subject deserve to be noted by sceptics and reactionaries. Experience has shown that drawing, which is at present the form of art-training in schools has failed to develop art-appreciation. Bombay's Art Education Committee has suggested an alternative which is based upon the latest method of the training in art as an integral part of education, and this alternative is sure to satisfy the educational requirements which Maulana Azad had in view.

The conference's resolutions were obviously of a recommendatory nature, but a few of them need, for their implementation, a central and directive policy. Education is a provincial subject, but the Central Government should lay down a broad policy to be followed by the Provincial Governments and State Unions. The system of art training in schools throughout the country must be governed by uniform principles if the aim of developing creative spirit and art appreciation as a necessary accomplishment of future citizens is to be achieved.

Wanted Directive Policy

Similarly mere recommendations or suggestions will not ensure employment to artists to decorate public buildings. It requires to be approached as a subject for a State art project. In the interest of art and artists, the Government should give a serious thought to the desirability of working out a few projects and of seeking legislative sanctions for them if required. The Provincial Governments and State Unions will participate in the execution of such projects if it is made obligatory on them by legislation.

Since the conference has voted for the constitution of a special Central Board, it is logical that the various resolutions, which have emerged from the conference, should be first placed before the Board and should then be submitted with its recommendations to the Government. The constitution of the Board should, therefore, take precedence over all other recommendations, so that the Board can advise the Government on the various items discussed by the conference. The Board should be the principal institution to set art organisation in motion.

"Marwari Dance"

Those Neglected Artists

Several points discussed by the conference will lead to the reorganisation of the resources of Indian art and to the extension of the much-needed patronage to artists. The benefits of the different schemes will accrue to artists exclusively of the educated class which alone was represented in the conference, and the latter was mainly concerned with the requirements of artists who were trained in modern art schools.

But there is, in India, a hereditary class of artists who are superciliously styled as craftsmen. Maulana Azad made a reference to them and to the quality of work of their ancestors, but neither he nor the conference appeared to have shown any concern for them. The National Government is expected to be conscious of its duty towards such a neglected class of artists. It must consider ways and means of offering patronage to the artists who have continued the country's art tradition. The descendants of those to whom Indian art owes its distinctive character and excellence should now feel the happy impact of independence.

Contacts Through Art

With the advent of independence, India's art has begun to follow her ambassadors to foreign countries. Recently a permanent Indian Cultural Exhibition was opened in the Leningrad Museum of Ethnography. The Central Government should make sure that the international contacts initiated through art are duly reciprocated by the countries concerned. At least the people should be acquainted with the reactions of visitors to the exhibitions of Indian art held in foreign countries.

The organisation of exhibitions will be one of the routine occupation of embassies; but it can be undertaken as a purposeful activity. The ambassadors and their cultural attaches should be asked to study the conditions and method of the organisation of art in the countries in which they are posted and to report on them to the Government. India will be greatly benefitted if detailed information regarding art organisation in other countries is furnished to her. She ought to gain through her embassies much more than fashionable and superficial exhibition-contents.

"Harmoniumism"

"An awful sound-box" was the verdict passed by General Cariappa on the musical values of the harmonium at a function at New Delhi. He declared that all the harmoniums should be collected and made a bonfire of. The Commander-in-Chief has joined the rank of musicians and connoiseurs who are strongly opposed to the use of the harmonium. The All-India Radio has banned it in its studios, and yet in face of opposition, the harmonium continues to hold the ground.

There are musicians, who denounce this instrument but are not able to discard it. The physical disappearance of the harmonium will not accelerate the achievement of what is aimed at. "Harmoniumism" has sent its roots deep in the Indian soil; and much more than bonfires is needed to eradicate it. Education in music should be based upon "Shruties"—the finer distinctions of notes and not upon the twelve-note scale and notation—the faulty standards set in the present age. The beautiful Indian melody should now be in a position to get rid of all its chronic maladies including the harmonium

Honour To Celebrities

Every country honours its eminent celebrities of the past. Homage is paid to shakespeare every year in a festival on an international scale. Now there is a proposal in England, to erect, in the Poets' Corner in the Westminster Abbey, a joint memorial to Keats and Shelly. Both these facts had attained eminence and had died in Italy, and now it is proposed to reclaim and honour them.

With other countries, India too honours celebrities of international reputation. Only recently, the bicentenary of the great German poet Goethe was celebrated in Bombay, but India has not yet realised her duty towards her own celebrities like poets, musicians and dramatists. Some of her eminent celebrities like Haridas, Tansen, Soordas etc., who were poineers of music flourished a few centuries ago, but they have hitherto passed unnoticed. The anniversary celebrations in honour of a few celebrities of the contemporary age do not compensate for the neglect of those who were real pioneers of art, poetry and music.

But a beginning has been made to remember the great music-pioneers. The Soor Singaru Savsad in Bombay has celebrated, this year, the anniversaries of Soordas and Tulsidas, and a few days ago it honoured, on his birth-day, Swami Haridasji—the guru of Tansen. The functions was well attended. Homage to Haridasji was paid, through his own compositions, by Pandits Jagannath Ahivasi, Laxmanprasad Chaube, Bhishmadev Vedi and Nasir Mohiuddin Dagar. These musicians belong to the school which has continued the Haridas—Tansen tradition and the style of singing Dhruvapad which was the classic music sanctioned by these pioneers. Bombay has, now to its credit a small group of Dhruvapad singers.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA

★

PHENOMENAL SUCCESS OF ZONAL SOCCER—SUGGESTION OF ADDITIONAL COMPETITION—BENGAL'S MISERABLE SHOW—VICTORIOUS SOUTH INDIA—WELL DONE, TRADES—UNSEEMLY SQUABBLE IN BADMINTON WORLD.

ALL those who are interested in the development of our sports on non-communal lines must be extremely happy at the tremendous popularity which the Zonal Soccer Tournament, run by the WIFA at the Cooperage, has attained during the short span of its life.

It was started only two years ago in place of the communal Pentangular which held the field till then.

Funnily enough, when this competition was proposed by me against the communal show a few years ago, the then rulers of the WIFA turned down my proposal on the ground that communal tournaments had greater drawing powers and they generated communal harmony instead of producing communal dissensions. They cited the instance of the Cricket Pentangular with great gusto.

EFFECTS OF COMMUNALISM

There is no need for me now to relate the evil effects of communalism in every sphere of our life. They are still there to remind us of the incalculable harm done to our motherland by such religious divisions in the sporting, political and other fields of our activities. They must be eschewed for all time from our midst.

With the dawn of independence the angle of vision of the Britishers in this country changed overnight. They plumped for competitions on national and territorial basis at once without the slightest hesitation. Even our hard-boiled communalists—at the soccer headquarters at any rate—persuaded themselves to toe the line of their erstwhile masters. Thus the Zonal Pentangular—again at my suggestion —came into being in September, 1947.

WISDOM QUESTIONED

The tournament has met with success beyond all expectations,—thanks chiefly to the magnificent support extended by Goans and South Indians. To say that others did not back it up fully would be wrong. Followers of football hailing from all parts of India have followed the fortunes of the contests from day to day with equal interest and enthusiasm. But the fact that Goa and South India predominated till the end had a natural exciting effect on their residents.

A scribe in the Colaba way has questioned the utility of such a competition and he wants to know who originated this silly idea. I plead guilty to the second charge and as for the first I would point out that the proof of the pudding lies in the eating. Didn't the last few days demonstrate its enchanting character in a telling manner?

DIFFERENT PICTURE

The writer in question suggested that prominent players from Bengal and South India should have been invited to take part in this competition. Then the tournament would have been much more interesting and attractive, he asserted. Bengal would certainly have proclaimed her supremacy in the soccer world of India by running through the others instead of acknowledging defeat at the hands of the. Rest by the heavy margin of ten goals to nil.

Probably the writer is not aware of the fact that an inter-provincial tournament already exists in the land. There cannot be any duplication of it, as it is bound to go against the best interests of the National Championship.

WIDER BASIS

Of course you may have a Zonal on the lines of the cricket competition. That is, you may divide the country into four zones, North, East, South and West, pick out the best players from each zone and arrange a tournament between them. I have not the least doubt in my mind that such a carnival would be much more popular and successful than its cricket predecessor has been.

This will naturally mean an expensive success as the WIFA will have to bear the travelling and other expenses of the players coming from different parts of the country. The local association, slow moving as it is, may take up this idea in course of time. But then there will be no Goa, Maharashtra, Karnatak or Bengal team in such a festival. It may be worthwhile to have an additional show on the above lines.

NO JUSTIFICATION

Now turning to the tournament this season, we had a sixth team to represent Bengal. The only solid reason for its inclusion is said to be that Bengalis predominate the WIFA Committee at present! I wish the Committee members had taken part in it themselves instead of the poor 'rabbits' who were hauled over the Coals. Then it would have been a sight for the gods to see!

Jokes apart there was no earthly justification for parading such a combination on the field. If greater care was taken in the selection of the players and proper training given to them in good time I am sure they would have submitted a much better account of themselves that the disgraceful show they were forced to put up. Bengalis have pioneered this game in Bombay for more than three decades—not to merit this rebuff!

VICTORIOUS SOUTH INDIA

South India emerged victorious at the expense of Goa who had won the championship last year. Many people had expected a repetition of the Marathon struggle which characterised the final of last season. It was fought five times before Goa gained the verdict by the narrowest of margins.

But South India, favoured by a fair slice of luck, triumphed at the first chance of asking. And they were full value for it too. Every man in the team played well—with Papen Senior shining prominently in the deep defence and Mukundan in the attacking line.

Goa's team-work was very much out of gear on account of the absence of two of their star half-backs due to suspensions. They may be depended upon to make a bold bid for the title again next year with the accession of full strength.

We were happy to note that Maharashtra is coming on well. We may hope to see them in the leading role ere long. Here is a good chance for Parab and Shiva to build up a powerful team to hold the fort against the 'invaders.'

TRADES LOSE MATCH BUT GAIN TITLE

The long-deferred Harwood League Senior division matches were played off last week. Contrary to general expectations the popular Trades XI suffered their first defeat in the League on Tuesday last. Tatas playing a grand game accounted for their formidable rivals by a brace of goals without response. Shetty, who had promoted himself from the defence lines to the leadership, proved the most successful goal-getter by netting both the points for his side. Tata's victory was all the more creditable as they had to play with ten men—minus their custodian, D'Costa, who was injured—for more than a quarter in the second half. It remains to be seen how they fare against their old rivals today when they meet them in the Western India Championship.

THEIR OWN FAULT

Trades have themselves to blame for their defeat. Had they opened out the game with greater foresight and consistency, their fate might have culminated differently. Two brilliant wingers, Bhimrao and Maxie Fernandez, were starved most of the time. They should have been fed with judicious care. While Parab had an off day, Thomas and Saloo regaled themselves to needless dodging tactics which served them or their side no purpose whatsoever. Unless they change their methods and go for first-timers, Trades have little hope of carrying away the Western India Championship.

Nevertheless, Trades deserve all praise for their meritorious triumph in the League. They ran through it without a single defeat to their account except in their last engagement. Well done, Trades!

ROVERS DRAW UNCHANGED

The draw for the Rovers Cup has remained unchanged. That means its unsatisfactory features stand. However I hope the plan will work out well to satisfy all concerned in the end. So far the engagements have created little interest among the regular Cooperage-goers. They consider the double gate-charges are too high for the fare dished out during the proceedings. With the advent of the up-country sides, the atmosphere is bound to change soon.

By the way, I hear that the football and hockey authorities took no notice of the communication I sent them last month in connection with the lease of the Cooperage. The Soccer nawabs at any rate thought that the Minister-in-charge should have communicated with them direct instead of moving in a round about way!! It appears that they want to conveniently forget that I represented both football and hockey last year to carry on the negotiations with Government. Hockey people on the other hand were expecting the W. I. F. A. to arrange for the joint interview with Dr. Jivraj Mehta. I understand Naval Tata is now moving in the matter.

NEEDLESS DUST IN BADMINTON WORLD

I fail to understand why so much unnecessary dust has been raised over the affiliation of the Western India Badminton Championships just concluded at the Bombay Gymkhana. It is an old tournament sanctioned by the All-India body. It is recognised as a major competition for purposes of national ranking of players.

The only bone of contention appears to be that the necessary fee was not paid to the A. I. B. A. even after a reminder was sent to the provincial body.

In this connection I had a talk with Vasant Madgavkar, Honorary Secretary of the A. I. B. A. He assured me that there could be no question of disaffiliating the tournament as the B. P. B. A. was quite competent to sanction it. As for its recognition as a ranking or major competition, it rested with the All-India body subject to the payment of the necessary fee, which has now been paid up. Couldn't this matter have been settled earlier without raising a storm in a tea-cup?

Children's hands get dirty...

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there's *Danger* from germs!

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Short Story *By Ted McDonald*

THE SNAKE-TAMER

AT the age of seventeen the writer made a voyage to Venezuela as one of the hands of the brig Falcon. Our port of destination was Maracaybo, lying at the outlet of the lake of that name; but when some fifty miles from the place, the vessel was lost by striking upon a reef. The crew, however, saved their personal effects, and we were all carried up to Maracybo in a large clumsy boat, or bungo, as this kind of craft is called by the South Americans.

One of the shipmates was a lad named Albert Watson, an intelligent and well-educated boy, between whom and myself there had sprung up a warm friendship, resulting from a similarity of age, taste and condition.

Each of us could have found some more lucrative employment at home where we had friends able and willing to assist us; but we were in love with ocean life, and fascinated by visions of foreign lands. We had never met each other till the moment of our joining the Falcon, yet now we were chums in the fullest sense of the word.

Albert had with him a hundred dollars, while I had eighty-five—either sum being an amount not usually found in the pockets of a young sailor in a foreign port. But we had both taken to the sea with the thought of keeping always prepared for emergencies, and able besides to possess ourselves of such mementoes of distant climes as might strike our fancy.

After taking a good look about the quaint little town of Maracaybo, we resolved to know something of the surrounding country.

"Why not take a trip up the lake?" said Albert. "We might buy a couple of guns, get on board a bungo that is going up after logwood, and stay as long as we please in the woods."

"Done!" was my reply. "All we shall need to take by way of provision will be a little bread and salt. Let's go and see about a passage right off. We'll brush up all the Spanish we know, and get the fellows to carry us as cheap as possible."

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The arrangements were made without difficulty, and next morning we found ourselves occupying the position of passengers upon a rude and primitive craft, bound up to the head of the lake.

The crew consisted of six men. The bungo was made of a single tree, dug out, and was about sixty feet long by six wide; it had two masts, with a sail on each, and was provided with long oars, to be used in extreme cases.

Over the aft part was a cloth cover, like that of a butcher's wagon, and beneath this cover was the cabin. Here, when the cargo should be on board, an open space would be left for the crew. Now, however, there was a free range fore and aft, as the boat had no cargo upon the outward trip.

The wind being very light, our progress was slow; but we amused ourselves with shooting at water-fowl which were everywhere swarming about. The distance we had to go was about a hundred miles, and it was late in the evening of the second day, when we arrived at the place where the logwood was to be taken on board.

The bungo was tied up beside a steep bank, and we lay down to wait for morning, some in the queer little "cabin", and others under cover of the sails, as the heavy dews made some protection necessary. The strangeness of our surroundings kept Albert and myself awake until past midnight, but at length we got sleep.

The day was breaking when we were awakened by a thrilling cry, apparently close to our ears. We started to a sitting position, grasping our guns. As we did so, a heavy, cat-like animal scrambled out of the boat with one of the crew in its jaws. The poor man was crying out in frantic terror, as well he might.

We fired instantly, for though there was danger of killing the man, it was no time to hesitate. The five remaining Venezueleans also discharged their pieces in the wildest confusion.

Dropping his victim, the animal turned short around, and with a prodigious roar, leaped back into the boat with open mouth and extended claws. All felt that they had now to fight for their lives.

With the quickness of thought, the captain of the bungo, a gigantic fellow, seized a heavy axe, and I shall never forget the tremendous sweep with which he brought it around, as the creature sprang for him.

There was one crashing blow and all was over. The animal lay with scarcely a quiver of his long, little frame. It was a jaguar, and one of the largest of its kind.

The man who had been seized was, by this time, upon his feet, and we found that although his injuries were severe, they were not necessarily fatal. The jaguar had caught him by the middle, and the marks left by the long teeth looked like buckshot wounds.

This scene furnished a startling introduction to the wild country we had come to explore; we were determined not to return without seeing something more of the Venezuelan forests, though it would be necessary to move with great caution.

When it became light, we found ourselves in the neighbourhood of a number of workmen who came down to our bungo to see the terrible jaugar.

They had huts here, and were engaged in cutting logwood and mahogany and gathering the sap of the caoutchouc or India-rubber tree.

We remained in the neighbourhood of the woodcutters all that day and the following night, greatly interested in their work and their primitive manner of living. Besides the trees mentioned, there were the cinchona and the rosewood, although less abundant than the others. The cinchona yields the Peruvian bark, and small piles of that material were lying here and there.

At evening the fires of the workmen, as they were cooking supper, made a pleasant scene. They were allowed to burn late into the night, the smoke serving in some measure to drive away the mosquitoes, which were almost as large as house flies and very troublesome.

At times through the night, we could hear the calls of wild animals, probably jaguars or pumas; but the little sleeping places, built of logs, together with the fires outside, afforded the workmen of the jungles a comparative security.

Next day we extended our explorations much farther, shooting a number of beautiful parrots, and completely fascinated by the grandeur of the forest. The trees rose like enormous pillars, with the spaces between them perfectly level and clear, while above there was an unbroken arch of green.

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About noon we reached a spot where the wood-cutters had once worked, but which was now abandoned. It was by a small stream, which we knew must flow into the lake.

A considerable space had been cleared by the felling of logwood, mahogany and cinchona trees, and there were remaining two little huts, scarcely as high as our heads, built for temporary shelter.

Kindling a fire at the foot of a huge tree, we broiled four of our parrots, feasting royally on these and our bread.

Before our meal was finished, however, it became evident that a thunder shower was at hand, and when the rain began to pour down, we took refuge in one of the huts, the bark roof of which afforded some protection.

The storm lasted half an hour, and as the rain ceased falling, we made preparations for starting out.

I was just taking up my gun for that purpose, when my companion, who happened at the moment to be peering out through an opening between the logs, uttered something in a low whisper, at the same time touching me on the shoulder. I looked through the crevice and felt a chill of horror run through all my frame.

Not fifty feet from the hut were two snakes each as large around as an ordinary barber's pole, and long enough to have wrapped a man in a dozen folds, with something to spare.

They were leisurely making their way toward the hut, side by side, and about six feet apart, Their heads were raised some three feet above the ground, and their bodies had an undulatory motion, much like that of a caterpillar. They were of a dull yellow color, marked with gray. We seized our guns, and stood on the defensive.

It did not seem probable that the hideous monsters could suspect our presence, but we feared that they might come wriggling into the hut and the thought was one of the most dreadful which it is possible to imagine.

True, we had our guns, but they were single-barelled pieces and we had discovered, besides, that our percussion-caps were not trustworthy, missing fire oftener than otherwise.

The doorway, which had not even a bit of bark for a defence, was on the side of the hut farthest from the reptiles, and we hoped they might not notice it.

The various crevices permitted us to see them as they glided past the back and end of the cabin, the nearest one almost touching the logs.

We stood as far back as possible, and in a moment saw them pass the door without observing us.

●

This was a great relief, for the idea of coming to a fight at close quarters with them was horrible. Had they been jaguars or pumpas we could have met them with nerves comparatively steady.

About three rods from the door lay the top and branches of a mahogany tree, and going into this pile of brush, they came to a full stop, lying with their heads and necks in plain sight on the top of it, and the remainder of their bodies underneath.

"Here is a fix!" whispered Albert. "We have got to shoot them, after all if we are ever to get out of the scrape. I suppore they mean to lie there till night, and then just as likely as not they'll be crawling in here in the dark."

How horrid they did look as they lay there—those two monstrous serpents, half seen and half hidden! They were so interwoven with the dead branches that we could hardly tell which was branch and which was snake.

After the first thrill, however, our ccurage rose. It would plainly be safer to fire at them from cover than to venture out so near them in an attempt to retreat.

Putting our guns through a crevice, and each indicating his mark, we took careful aim.

"Ready"? whispered Albert. "Now"!

We pulled together, and my companion's gun knocked him half across the hut with the kick caused by the handful of buckshot he had put in; with the fall of the hammer. The while my own piece merely clicked gun had failed to go off!

In a minute it seemed as if there were twenty snakes instead of only two. Dry sticks were flying in all directions, and the tail of the wounded serpent lashed the ground like a huge whip, while the body tied itself in a hundred hideous knots, his mate in the meantime describing rapid circles and hissing frightfully.

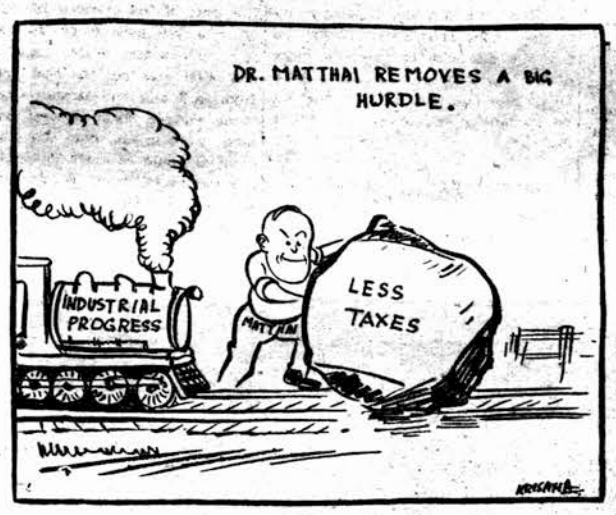
Clapping on a second cap, I again snapped, but with the same result. A third attempt was no more successful; while just then, Albert, in the haste of reloading, stepped so near the door that the serpent discovered him.

Instantly, it glided to within a yard or two of the hut where it paused for a moment, turning its ugly head from side to side, darting out its tongue, and giving vent to a succession of hoarse hisses.

Again it moved forward with arched neck. It was coming straight in.

With a feeling of despair, I pulled the trigger for the fourth time. A deafening explosion filled the hut. Oh, what relief! The wretched gun had gone off at last, and the snake, with its shallow skull torn to fragments, was writhing on the ground outside. By this time the one that Albert had wounded had nearly ceased its contortions, and he finished it with a second charge. We found the monsters to be each about twenty-four feet long measuring them by means of our gun-barrels, the length of which we knew.

Next morning a party of Venezuelans stripped off the skins, which we took with us on our return to Maracaybo, a few days later; subsequently getting them transported home, where they still remain as curiosities.



She wanted very much to go to the party, but she wished her husband to feel that she was only consenting because it would give him pleasure. As the hour approached, and he made no move or suggestion, she threw out a "feeler."

"Well," said she, "are we going to the party, or aren't we?"

He, reading, said: "Oh, it's a bad night, and besides, I'd rather not."

Silence for a time.

She: "Well, if you want to go, we'd better be getting ready."

He (enjoying his reading): "Oh, I really don't want to go—let's just stay at home!"

Another silence. She could stand it no longer.

"Well," she exclaimed, in sheer exasperation: "For goodness' sake, make up your mind!"

*

The unlettered woman who testified once in a prayer meeting said it well. "I ain't what I ought to be; and I ain't what I'm going to be; but I ain't what I was."

CURRENT RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

*

A pastor in Paris received a package from his nephew in America, in which was a very plain tie, suitable for one of his calling. He wore it one evening when he called upon a very orthodox and very well-educated family.

In the middle of an extremely philosophical conversation the light suddenly went out. It was pitch black, except for the pastor's "plain" tie, on which gleamed the request: "Kiss me in the dark!"

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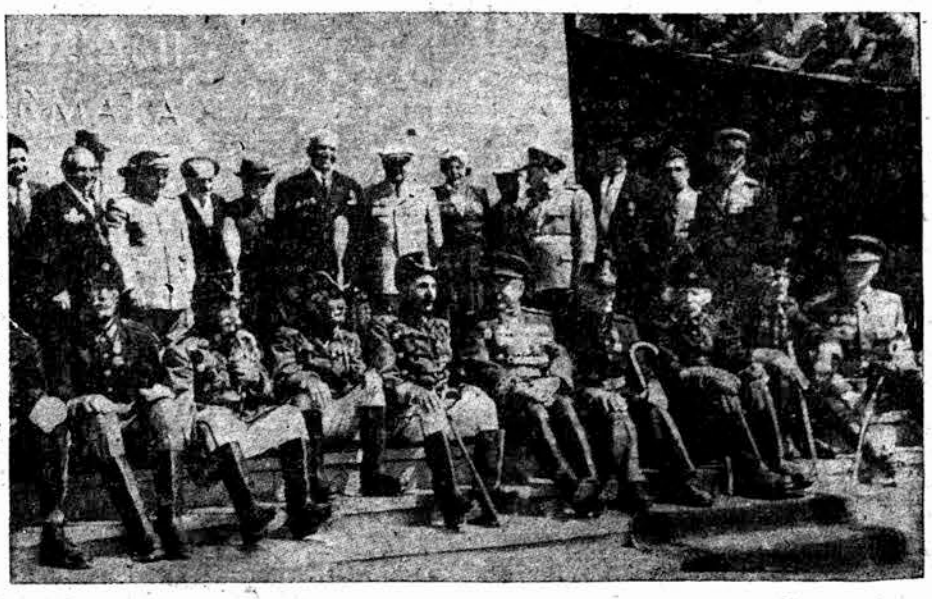
INTERNATIONAL YOUTH FESTIVAL

Ivan Petrov, soloist of the Bolshoi Theatre as Ruslan in M. Glinka's opera 'Ruslan and Ludmilla', staged in Budapest.

Irena Strod, Anatoly Malyshev and Tamara Vitins in Latvian Dance recital at the Budapest Youth festival.



MARSHAL L. F. VOROSHILOV having a cordial talk with veterans of the Rumanian-Russian-Turkish War of 1877 at the end of the great parade in the Rumanian capital to celebrate the 5th anniversary of Rumania's Liberation.

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